No. 33 ..... Vol. XXV.

PARIS, JUNE 5TH, 1840.

ise has, to this day, remained unfulfilled.

During the fourteen or fifteen

was simply and solely the want of time and

months of my stay in America, my time was

so taken up with the labors in which I was en-

France last fall, two important journies, -one

of my family in this city was effected, until the

ow, I have suffered greatly from a severe

embaly in my hip, which for five months pre-

vented me from doing any thing, even in the

way of writing, beyond what was absolutely

necessary. At present, through the abundant

that I now undertake, at this distant day, to

recomplish a promise so long ago made; rely-

ing upon God's good providence and grace for

I have mentioned that upon my return to

France last fall, I made a journey into Holland,

and another into Switzerland and the south of

France. Those journies supply information

enough for two or three letters; but I shall, in

the present communication, as well as in two

or three of the succeeding letters, confine my-

self to what more immediately concerns this

city, and to the efforts which may be said to

manate from it, for the promotion of true re-

A stranger, upon his arrival in this great

city-a city of nearly one million of inhabi-

tants,-is ready to exclaim, as he witnesses

the boundless profanation of the Sabbath by

he transaction of the ordinary business of the

other days of the week, " there can be no reli-

gion here." And really it is to be feared that

there is but little. Few stores and shops, com-

aratively, are shut up on that sacred day, un-

ss it be towards the middle of the afternoon,

to allow a holiday to the clerks and other per-

sons employed. The streets cease not from

morning till night to echo the noise of the

rumbling wagons, drays, omnibusses, dilligences, carriages of all descriptions. When

the weather is fine, this gay, pleasure-loving,

pleasure-seeking people pour forth into the

gardens of the Tuileries and the Luxemburg,

seeing in his perambulations through the city,

this exhibition, and above all the dancing and

had of any more religion! He thought that

they were the happiest people on the face of

the earth! So a superficial observer, ignorant

alike of true religion and of the real state of

think. Far different is the opinion of every

one who knows the immoralities of this city,

and of the unceasing pursuit of its inhabitants,

after an earthly happiness which ever eludes

their grasp. "Who will show us any good?"

Ah, here it is, that the experiment is made, in

the most thorough manner, which demonstrates

the vanity of all earthly things, and their in-

sufficiency to satisfy and render happy the im-

happy, I think that it would do so in Paris.

or here he finds every avenue open to what

s called pleasure. Does his love of science

influence him? Here it exists in all its branches,

and the portal of every one of its temples is

pen to all. Does he love elegant and refined

ciety, and the displays of wit and beauty?

fashionable people, where all that dress and

mitivated conversation, and movement can do,

the winter, and are open to the well recom-

mended stranger. Does he seek happiness in

the indulgence of his appetite? No city on

arth can be compared with this, for the num-

ber and excellence of its restaurants, its cafes,

&c. Nothing in the shape of luxury, which

the appetite of a consummate gourmand can

emand, is wanting here. Or does the seeker

of happiness think that it may be found in the

my of her " whose house is the way to

e witnessed every week, especially during

usand saloons in this city, crowded with

oul of man. If earth could make man

mgs amonest this neonle, would be likely to

ulevards and other great streets, and into the

gion throughout this kingdom.

e desired success.

erey of our Heavenly Father I am nearly re-

SICAL VISITER, red Music, adapted to

s Rich Blk. Blue pe Silks. Cases B lapines, from the co

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DOSS. CHEAT.

GOOOS, CHEAP. stock of T. P. SMITH.

N WANTED. the New-England Co Boston Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11 CORNHILL, OVER THE MASSACHUSETTS SABBATH SCHOOL DEPOSITORY ..... PRICE \$3,00 A YEAR, OR \$2,50 IN ADVANCE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1840.

yet these pursuers of pleasure, who risk their Mr. Editor -It is now more than two years souls for the gratifications of sense,-what do since, upon my return to the United States, I they find? Vanity and disappointment. Dosed to commence a series of letters to mestic happiness is very generally unknown of the Recorder, on the state and prosand neither the cafe, nor the theatre, nor the octs of religion on the continent of Europe, hading also such collateral information on direct of education, morals, politics, &c.,

ball, nor the soiree can furnish a substitute for Brief intervals of excitement, interrupting the long hours of ennui or disappointment, can as might be interesting and useful to the readhardly be called happiness. Even the laborers of that paper. The promise of such a seing classes throw so much of their time and ries of letters was even announced in your money away upon frivolous and vain amusejournal; and I have often been asked why that ments as to make it manifest that they know To you I have more than once stated the reavery little about the sources of solid and satisson for the non-performance of this duty. It

fying pleasures. Certainly there is a great deal in the manners of the best classes of the French that is

gaged, that I found little leisure for writing any hing: and when I had any leisure, I had, from agreeable than are the corresponding classes imperiect health, often but little strength or in England or the United States, I cannot but energy for such a task. But I have not forgotadmire the fascination of manner which the ten, Mr. Editor, my promise. I resolved that most elevated classes almost uniformly posthough I could not, for the reasons just now assess. Where this has the sincerity and heart signed, fulfil it in America, I would take the which pure Christianity gives,-and only it first opportunity that offered for undertaking can give,-it is really one of the most delightcomplishment upon my return to Europe. ful ornaments of which human nature is sus-Until this moment, however, I have not found ceptible, and is second only to that " meek and such an opportunity. Upon my return to quiet spirit" in the catalogues of the graces and embellishments of the heart and person .-Holland, and the other to Switzerland and But, alas, so much of this beautiful manner south of France,-had to be performed, which employed all my time, after the location ast of December. And since that time, as you

try is merely a matter of habit, an acquired form of action, a mere desire to appear agreeable, and is so manifestly wanting in sincerity and ingenuous benevolence, that one is almost tempted to think that the basis, the very substratum of French politeness is hypocrisy. There is no want of proof that the masses of the people of this nation are extremely ignorant of the first principles of religion. How stored to good health and to active labors. So could it be otherwise? The masses in every

large city in France are infidels, wholly indifferent to the subject of religion. Still they are nothing like as hardened in their infidelity as the infidels in the United States or Great Britain. In France, in most cases, infidelity is rather of the nature of indifference, resulting from great ignorance of the Bible. The education of the lower classes in this country has been greatly neglected. It is only within seven years that the government has done any thing worthy of mention for the education of the people. It is therefore a natural consequence to find vast numbers who cannot read. The cold blooded and shocking murders committed every year in this kingdom, the birth of more than 60,000 illegitimate children annually, together with 2,500 suicides in the same period, are facts which prove a deplorable state of things as it regards sound morality and pure religion. But of these and other subjects

## more at another time. Yours, &c. R. BAIRD. Foreign Missions.

[Extracts from the Missionary Herald.]

MRS. SCRADER. At the door I was happy to meet my aged friend, Mrs. Scrader, a lady of Dutch descent, spoken of by Mr. Newell in his visit at Jaffna in 1813. For many years this widowed lady had divine service at her own house, at which she officiated by reading prayers and a sermon constraints. Posterogen and a sermon constraints. mon, sometimes in Portuguese, and sometimes in Tamul. I once had in my possession three gardens of the Tuileries and the Luxemburg, and the Champs Elysees, and other places of Dutch language, and copied out in fair hand in Tanul. She has also translated from the Dutch language, and copied out in fair hand in Tanul. She has also translated some volful and happy, and many for a while, I suppose, think themselves to be so. A Hicksite Friend, of my acquaintance, from Philadelphia, ers and labors, in aid of the cause of Christ. other amusements which the thousands who predecessor at Tillipally. Mrs. Palm had an flock to the Champs Elysies engage in, on a beautiful Subbath afternoon, exclaimed, that he did not see what need the people of Paris he did not see what need the people of Paris tion at Tillipally, and because they illustrate the different methods of doing good. Mrs. Scrader is now seventy-three years of age, and appears to be in a happy waiting posture for the coming of her Lord.—Mr. Poor, Joffaa.

OODOOVILLE SEMINARY. Though this seminary cannot be deemed a rival to the seminary at Batticotta, it is perhaps questionable which is the more important in its bearings upon the missionary cause. On looking around upon those who have left the two seminaries from the beginning, there is in one important particular, a great and striking contrast in favor of Oodooville. The failure of hopes in regard to the members of the semi-nary at Batticotta has been ten fold greater than at Oodooville. It ought, however, in justice to be said, that the trials and temptations of the former are ten fold greater than those of

the latter.

Nathaniel Niles, native preacher, may be regarded as the principal of this seminary, so far as tuition is concerned, and has at present interty-five pupils under his charge. It was not easy at first to reconcile his mind to this service, knowing as he does that the instructing of females is, in the estimation of the com-munity at large, comparatively low business. He appears now to be well satisfied with his situation, and is much interested in pointing out the result of the feeble beginnings in the department of female education, which he wit-nessed twenty years ago. Niles is one of the very few natives with whom I can have a free

interchange of thought and feeling. He is the first from among the heathen who gave marked evidence of receiving the truth in the love of This took place soon after he joined the boarding school. It was in immediate connection with the death of his father and mother and a season of private conversation and pray-er that I held with him. It is gratifying to learn that he holds the same relative standing in the mission which he held in the boarding school from the commencement. While alone in my room at Oodooville, Niles came private-

BOSTON RECORDER.

Woe to that young man, or any man, who comes to sojourn in this city, who has not been well instructed in that "fear of the Lord which is the beginning of wisdom." The way to hell is more decent and respectable in Paris than in any other part of the world! How vast, Paris, June 5th, 1840.

Woe to that young man, or any man, who comes to sojourn in this city, who has not been wisited Jaffina, he should propose a season of thanksgiving. I replied that we should have should have should be made to pass through that same gate. When Joseph and his little family passed, the on the spot. On his coming in and closing the on the spot. On his coming in and closing the door, I formally proposed the question, "What have we to be thankful for?" This carried our thoughts back to former times, and to variety our thoughts back to former times, and to variety our thoughts back to former times, and to variety our thoughts back to former times, and to variety our thoughts back to former times, and to variety of the colors of the rose—gives fingers to the visited Jaffina, he should propose a season of thanksgiving. I replied that we should have should have should have should be made to pass through that same gate. When Joseph and his little family passed, the on the spot. On his coming in and closing the on the spot. On his coming in and closing the on the color was heard to utter the same words:

When Joseph and his little family passed, the same voice was heard to utter the same words:

When Joseph and his little family passed, the silvent of the window to the chief bird singer that fills the air with the relation on the spot. On his coming in and closing the on the spot of the window to the chief bird with the remediation on the spot of the window to the chief bird with the remediation of the permits to the pink its fills the air with the remediation of the top of the window to the chief bird with the remediation of the permits and the cold and th

our thoughts back to former times, and to various scenes through which the Lord had led us.—lb. AN APOSTATE PUPIL.

While on my last visit to Tillipally, after preaching on the Sabbath, I inquired for Dwight, and learnt that he was in the village. I sent a trusty man, one of his relations, to make the comes and see me. In the afternoon. vite him to come and see me. In the afternoor he came to my room, accompanied by his rela-tive, who immediately withdrew. After Dwight had seated himself on the mat, I looked stead-fastly at him, and asked him if he knew me. He was much confused, and found it difficult to command himself. I soon relieved him from to command himself. I soon reheved him from his embarrassment, and opened the way for him to give an account of himself. This he did at some length, beginning with his being ensuared by marrying a heathen wife. The two points which he made prominent as the that the lower classes, or even what are called the masses,—including a large portion of the middle classes,—are a whit more polite or as to the fundamental truths of Christianity. After hearing him through, I told him he had made out his case very wisely, but I thought he must perceive its near resemblance to the case of the servant who hid his talent in a napkin and preferred a charge against his lord. He then recollected, that in former times he learnt something of the nature of free agency and accountability, and that whatever might have been the conduct of others toward him; his duty of allegiance to his God and Saviour was plain. I then gave him at some length my views of what I feared was his miserable state-that it might be none other, than that represented by the man out of whom goeth the unclean spirit for a season; or by him who falls away after having tasted the powers of the world to come. I mentioned several things as tests, by which he might form a judgment re-specting his own case. He made several im-portant concessions, in the course of our conversation, but manifested no very satisfactory evidence of contrition for the part he has acted. I told him this was probably our last interview with each other on earth, but that we should meet for the settlement of our accounts another day. Having commended him to God by prayer, I dismissed him with expressions of my good will and concern for him. In the evening I addressed a letter to him, suggesting Just before leaving Jaffina, I received a very

SWARTZ.

Received a call from an aged native priest, a pupil of Swartz, and resident of Tanjore—a venerable man. He appeared well. His confluence. versation was truly Christian. He spoke with strong affection of Swartz, through whose in-struction he was led to renounce Hindooism, and embrace the Christian faith. He extolled

A MOHAMMEDAN. In the afternoon received a call from a Mohammedan, whose thoughts, wishes and hopes differed widely from those of the aged Chrisian just mentioned. He could substantiate his claims to a direct relationship to the nabob of the carnatic. After some preliminary conver-sation upon his ancestors, I led him upon the the carmination of the state of has forbidden you? I inquired. "Moham-med," was his answer. But why? "Lest our faith should be shaken." He had not thought of the readiness with which this answer might be turned against his religion, After much conversation he said, If two lac-(200,000) of men should try to convince him hat the Mohammedan religion was false, and the space between earth and heaven, he would turn from that faith. The conversation sed by the visitor's remarking, that the Old ment,) write down all the texts you allude b, and call upon me again. "I will do so," aid he, and with a low salaam retired.—The Moorman has called a number of times. At each interview I have conversed with him fully and boldly upon the comparative claims of the Christian and Mohammedan religions. The texts he adduced from the Scriptures as prophetic of Mohammed's advent, re all fam those acquainted with the Mohammedan ontroversy and need not be repeated. He ent to me a singular and amusing story about Christ, and was surprised to learn that it was not contained in our Scriptures. He is a man of more than ordinary shrewdness, but blind-ness is upon his mind—a blindness which no power less than that of the Almighty Spirit can commend him, with the prayer that he might be led to seek after, to find and embrace the truth as it is in Jesus."—Ib.

APOCRYPHAL STORIES.

In the absence of Mr. Stocking, I went to uperintend the exercises of the Sabbath School at Geog Tapa. After the school was dismissed, I sat for an hour or more with Mar Eliasand priest Abraham. The former found occasion to relate one of the apocryphal anecdotes of the life of our Saviour. He said that it was related in one of their books that when Jo-seph, with the young child and Mary his mother, was entering into the royal city of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, a voice proceeded from two images at the gate of the city, saying that the King of kings was entering in. Of what person this was said it was not known,

as many persons were passing; but when Pharanh heard of it, he commanded that all persons in the city, men, women, and children, should be made to pass through that same gate. When Joseph and his little family passed, the same voice was heard to utter the same words: whereupon Pharanh would have Joseph and the child put to death; but Lazarus, who, strange to tell, was present, suggested to the king that a person so poor and insignificant as Joseph need cause him no apprehension. The king yielded to his suggestion, and permitted Joseph to retire. the colors of the rose and spreads a beautiful carpet over the face of In Autumn God ripens the apple, mellows the pear, and gives flavor to the peach.

God speaks in the cold of Winter. Every chilling blast of wind admonishes the living that the cold night of death and the winter of the grave are near. The sitting snows suggest the winding sheet;—the shut-up way points to the end of life. God commands the morning and causes the deventing to know its place. Joseph to retire.

I told the bishop that I had never seen any

account of this, and that I knew nothing about-it. He replied that he knew it was not in the New Testament, but the account had been written by those who were witnesses of the fact, and had been carefully preserved until After a silence of some now. After a silence of some moments, priest Abraham, with a look and tone that betrayed incredulity, said, "What was Lazarus doing in Egypt? How came he there?" The bishop answered with some appearance of impa-tience, "How do I know? He had business tience, "How do I know? He had business there, or he went as other people go." The priest was again silent for a moment, and then said, "The gospel is enough." "Yes," replied the bishop, "the gospel contains all that is necessary to produce faith; but other things which have been preserved are true." Such a declaration as that of the priest, that "the gospel is enough," is very encouraging to us. Could we bring back the Nestorian ecclesiastics to this simple faith that the Bilde rightly tics to this simple faith, that the Bible, rightly understood, contains all that is binding on the understood, contains all that is binding on the conscience, and all the truth that is needed for the sanctification of the heart, we should think

that a better day had dawned upon this people.

[Holladay. OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA. We cannot close without once more advert-ing to a subject to which we have made only a passing allusion. We refer to the traffic in opium, one of the most appalling obstacles to our missionary exertions. After all the impe-rial edicts which have been issued, and the victims which have been sacrificed to public justice, and the costly, though no doubt injudi-cious efforts made by a high officer commised for this very purpose, this nefarious and ruinous trade is still going on in a manner, and to a degree which can scarcely be credited. Vessels built for the purpose, armed and manned as ships of war, are continually forcing this drug upon the empire, and more effectually to gain their ends, are supplying with arms and ammunition the Chinese craft engaged to assist them. If this traffic continues, what is assist them. If this traffic continues, what is to prevent the whole coast of China from be-

coming a scene of ruthless piracy?

It is gravely asserted by those who have resided in China, that opium as used here is a harmless luxury, and of course the supply of evening I addressed a letter to him, suggesting sided in China, that opium as used here is a definitely what steps he ought to pursue, in case his mind should be at all roused to make fresh attempts to rescue his own soul and the might they declare, that there is no idolatry in couls of his wife and children from perdition.

China, or that what little may be practised to the control of the country of the cou Just before leaving Jaffna, I received a very encouraging letter from him, in which he expressed many thanks for my plain dealing with him, and promised to follow my advice. But knowing by what strong cords he is held in his present bondage, I could not confidently indulge the hope of any permanently favorable results. I have since learnt from Mr. Meigs, that Dwight attended church on the following Sabbath after Heft Tillipaliy, but has made no other advance.—B. expulsion, we have detected some of them yielding to the habit, even in our houses. Some of us have experienced scrious embar-

versation was truly Christian. He spoke with strong affection of Swartz, through whose instruction he was led to renounce Hindooism, and embrace the Christian faith. He extolled the talents, the acquirements, and the Christian labors of his revered instructor. He spoke with much feeling of the difference between the prospects and advantages of this people now, above what they were when he was young. He knew that his years were fast drawing to a close, but seemed desirous to fill them up in the service of his Master. The hour was passed pleasantly and with profit.

I Ward The sallow complexion and meagre appearand even commend themselves for the olent services, - Missionary Letter.

# Religious.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES. In your paper, July 17, I read with pleasur

A Clergyman's" remarks respecting public speaking on the anniversaries. I am glad the thing has been introduced, and hope his remarks will be duly regarded.—In addition to his remarks I would say, that, when the delebook.
Ited to bis remarks I would say, that, when the delegates from England, by their serious and intersolnamed in the string speeches had left serious impressions on ningly devised fable," calculated to darken the every mind, those impressions were dissipated by the levity of one that followed, and I be-

heve closed the public speaking, I knew a cler-gyman, then on the platform, whose feel-ings were so tried, that he was upon the very point of rising to counteract the influence of his boisterous levity, and try to bring back the Such being my convictions, I can advocate if they should bring arguments enough to fill previous state of serious consideration.

Also, mixing up the serious and ludicrous in

the same speech, and in close connexion, as is sometimes witnessed, is disgusting to a well-Testament Scriptures contain many texts directly announcing the coming of Mohammed.

Mention them, I said. "Oh, many," he replied. Well, said I, when you go home take your Bible, (he said that he had the Old Tesmore, and leave it for those whom it suits to attend. If men wish to display their wit, let it be given off in better style, with more dignity

and chasteness.

I know that such stuff pleases many. And if they must have it, let them be under the necessity of hearing it in the theatre, or some unconsecrated hall, and not in the holy sanctuary, where nought but good and serious things should be expected. Most of the exhibitions are serious, apropos, very good. And such may they ever be. But to have such contrasts as we sometimes have, is preposterous, an offence to minds of enlightened sensibilities, and pious affections of many of the auditories, and suited to present much good that might be done, and actually do evil.

CLERGYMAN 2d.

> For the Roston Recorder. GOD EVERYWHERE.

The Deity intended we should see him every where. He is in all places at all times. All is not God—but God is in all. He holds the central suns, and rolls around the ponderous planets. Seasons come and go as he directs;—God speaks; the north winds retire, and the zephyrs come; genial rays unlock the earth's som; the fettered streams break loose their bonds; the bird returns from its winter retreat, the wild beast comes out of his den; man goes forth to his toil, the air is filled with man zoes forth to his toil, the air is filled with notes of praise, and heaven seems descending give to the spread of the delusion. And if all

It is God that awakeps into life, at the re-

and causes the day-spring to know its place be sends forth the leading star, and flushes the sky with presages of the king of day ere be comes "rejoicing in the east." His are

"The clouds that seem like chariots of saints By fiery coursors drawn, as brightly hued As if the glorious, bushy, golden locks Of thousand cherubims had been shorn off

And on the temples hung of morn and eve."

His too are the colors that change and sport

tround the place where Phæbus retires, having run his race. By God are the heavens spread out as a curtain, by him are they garnished with beauty. He marshals every star—binds the sweet influences of Pleiades, and looseth the bands of Orion—bringeth forth Mararoth in

his season, and guides Acturus with his sons. God rides upon the wings of the wind; presides in the tempest—speeds the thunders on—hurls

in the tempest—speeds the thunders on—hurls the lightning, forms the drops of rain, and pours them down in refreshing showers, or con-

The heavens in night are veiled: fierce lightnings dart In fearful mode, and pealing thunders roll. Touched mountains smoke: old ocean rears, and waves In angry surges rise—earth rocks and shakes,

geals them and beats the earth with bail-ston

He speaks, and dark'ning clouds ascend the sky,

To centre shakes; forests fall, hamlets large In ruin lie. Beneath, above, around, Appear the harbingers of greater wrath. Dismay and constitutions

Dismay and consternation seize on all.

Again God speaks;—dense darkness flies apace,

The lightnings cease, the thunders die, the sky

IMPORTANT RENUNCIATION.

New York, is the oldest congregation of that faith, in the city, and Mr. Whitaker was one of the most influential and popular preachers in that denomination. Mr. Whitaker professes

to have found peace in believing, and acting un

To the Trustees of the Fourth Universalist Society, Duane st

Dear Brethren,-I hope you will excuse the

in looking calmly and dispassionately at the result of my ministrations, there is one draw-back to my happiness—one source of disquie-

tude, which weighs heavily upon my mind.

By the providence of God, I have recently been led to ask myself the following important questions:—What have I done towards pro-

moting practical piety among my congregation: Have I induced them to become a deeply reli-

onfusion of face. Now, if the doctrine I have preached be the

truth of God, ought I not to have expected different result? What, then, is the unavoida

different result? What, then, is the unavoidable inference?—Why, that Universalism is not a Scripture doctrine. Perhaps you may think this a hasty conclusion, but I assure you, it is not so. I have been led by the Spirit of God to investigate its claims—I have prayed to the Almighty that he would enlighten my understanding, and lead me to a knowledge of the truth, and blessed be his holy Name, he has been a great answer of my nettion.

I can truly say, that I now see and feel the importance of personal religion, in a manner that I have never done before; and I ardently begged the 10 Given for the second second

mind, harden the heart, and induce manking

to wander from the paths of righteousness and

it no longer; and I beseech you, as you hope for mercy at the bar of the Almighty, to re-nounce it immediately. Do not, I pray you, suffer yourselves to be deluded by a sentiment,

which is dangerous and licentious in all its ten-

dency. By renouncing it, you lose nothing, for if it is true, you, in common with the whole world, will be sayed—but if it is fulse,--Oh!

remember-remember-the awful consequence But I must close, and may the Lord grant, that you, together with my dear congregation, may soon be led to see and feel the necessity of an interest in the atoning blood of Jesus,

which is the ardent prayer of your since friend. WM. WHITAKER.

We give Mr. Whitaker's communication to

the trustees of his parish; and we hope he will prove a consistent friend of the truth. And as we have no knowledge of him, perhaps we ought not to doubt that he will. But we have

begun to question in our own mind, whether by the long and public advocacy of a doctrine so althorrent to God and to the principles that

should regulate the human mind, as is that of Universalism, one does not so mar the machi

nery of his mind, as to unfit it for consistent action in the cause of truth and righteousness. We question whether there is not a kind of de-

rangement resulting from the violence done to the moral faculties, which in ordinary cases, disqualifies such apostles of error, from ever becoming rooted and grounded in the truth;

ter, carried about by wind;"-" as trees whose FRUIT WITHERETH; without fruit, twice dead,

plucked up by the roots;-raging waves of the

sea, foaming out their own shame;—wandering stars for whom is reserved the blackness of darkness forever." We have seen enough to raise such a fear in our mind touching such cases. But respecting this case we will hope

for the best.

But be this as it will, we are free to welcome

"clouds without wa

friend, W New York, July 21st, 1840.

and which leaves them as

The last " Puritan" says :-

neard, and answered my petition.

The Universalist congregation in Duane St

Returns, the sea is calmed, the earth is stilled,

Man's fears depart, and all is peace.

communication :-

different result?

Whole No. 1285.

would be done by the revelations which they make of the rottenness of the system, even if they at the same time reveal the rottenness of

BENEFIT OF THE BIBLE. From the Monthly Extracts of the British and For-eign Bible Society of June 30, 1840, we quote the following proof of the advantages which result from the dispersion of the Scriptures in the Isle of Man. It was related by the Minister of one of the Parishes in that Island. -gives fingers to the vine, In Autumn God ripens the apple, mellows

"A Ladies' Rible Association -- says the Min "A Ladies' Bible Association—says the Minister—exists in my parish; and some time ago I had a parishioner so notorious for his drunk-enness and other vices, that the Collector refrained from calling upon him to ask him to subscribe for a Bible, as judging it altogether useless. He had a wife and children; but a more wretched husband and father never lived. One day the mother of the Collector reminded her daughter, that she ought to give every one in her district the opportunity at least of ob-taining the Scriptures. She called according-ly, and was quite surprised to find that the man ly, and was quite surprised to find that the man consented to subscribe for the Scriptures in the Manks Language. When he had obtained the book, he seemed very desirous to have it read to him; and for this purpose he came home as soon as his daily work was done, which was very contrary to what had been his custom. It was not long before the word of God began to take effect upon him. He left off his drinking—became diligent in business—and I had now the pleasure of seeing him, where he never now the pleasure of seeing him, where he never was seen before, attending with the greatest regularity the Services of the Church. I vis-ited him at his own dwelling; and there the blessed effects, which the grace of God had wrought, were most delignifully manifest. His temper was changed; he was become an affectionate husband and parent; and happi-ness prevailed in his cottage, in the place of its former wretchedness and misery. This state of things continued for some time, so that the alteration in his character appeared to all men. At length he was seized by a malignant fever. I visited him in the early stages of it; and never can I forget the scene I then witnessed! He was indeed filled with all joy and peace in believing. He saw what he once had been, and what God, by His word, had done for him; and he rejoiced in hope of the glory that awaited him. In a very few days, he be-came delirous; but even in his delirium, he was continually repeating the name of his Saviour; and in this state he shortly afterwards died."

BIBLE IN JAMAICA.

Mr. Clark the Minister at Brown's town, Jamaica, as writes, dated February, 1840.

"No part of the world is under greater oblito the Bible Society than this Island, der the purer and more elevating views which he has adopted, he immediately sent to the trus-tees of his congregation the following explicit and no where have its operations been attended with more delightful results. The effect of ed with more delightful results. The effect of the circulation of the word of life amongst the emancipated sons and daughters of Africa in this neighborhood has been most cheering. It has, in connexion with the preaching of the Gospel and instruction in the Sabbath Schools, completely changed the moral character of the people. Although the district contains at least 19,000 Negroes, nearly half of whom are at-tached to my convention, crime is searched. liberty which I have taken in addressing to you these few lines, on a subject which I deem of infinite importance. It is now about two years since I first commenced my labors among you. and you will deem it an instance of vanity, if I say that my efforts to advance the cause of Universalism have been generally approved, and signally successful. To this, you have frequently borne testimony, and for this you have had my warmest acknowledgements. But 10,000 Negroes, nearly half of whom are attached to my congregation, crime is scarcely known, and a drunken Black Man seldom to be met with. The people are as industrious as any peasantry in the world; and, in intelligence, fully equal, if not superior, to the peasantry in England. Their attendance on the means of grace, and their liberality to the cause of God, is remarkable. A great proportion have a pleasing acquaintance with the Scriptures; and there are few who have not clear tures; and there are few who have not clear views of the way of Salvation by Jesus Christ. There is a great desire to possess the whole of God's word. I have sold about 400 copies of the Bible; and have orders for upwards of 500 gious people—a praying people! Alas! I am constrained to answer these questions in the negative, and to take unto myself shame and

BIBLE IN FINLAND.

Mr. Uhde wrote to Mr. Brown, of Petersburg, as

"At the close of the year 1839, the work of "At the close of the year 1839, the work of circulating theenty-five thousands of the New Testament in Finland will commence; for Frenckell, (the printer,) was here last week, and told me he is now stereotyping the eighteenth sheet. All the former ones are printed already; so that it seems quite likely this great work will be accomplished, of which it is impossible to calculate the benefit in such a country as Finland. try as Finland. "W. N. and Mrs. O., on their return from

St. Petersburg, passed a village nearly in the middle of their way, where they were told that a kind gentleman from Russia, (the father of the young man.) about two years before, made a present of a Finnish New Testament to an old woman; which is the only one that was ever seen in all that neighborhood; and that If such is the case in the more inhabited part of Finland, not far from the capital, (Helsing fors,) and other towns, what may we expect from the more remote parts, where the popu-lation is thinly spread? The distribution of these 25,000 copies will therefore stand as a monument of the generosity of the English; and when heard, or spoken of, now, people can scarcely be made to believe it; for such disinterested generosity, it seems, was never

> From the New York Observer PRAY FOR ME.

A friend lately related to me the following incident. "I have," said he "for the last two years been a member of the church of God. The first year I lived in the daily exercise and enjoyment of Christian duties. At the close of the year, I left the village and the communion of the church, and took up my residence in one of our large cities. I took with me the usual letter of recommendation, but, for some reason or other, made no use of it. At the same time, amid the bustle and confusion attendant on my entrance into the city, I neglected by degrees my private devotions, and finally ceased them altogether. Gradually, and yet rapidly I de-clined, and before long I could sin with perfect recklessness. After I had been six months in the city I married. My wife was young and gay, but had an air about her that prevented me from being boldly wicked in her presence. Yet, I continued my former practices when out of her sight, and was rapidly growing worse and worse. She knew that I was a church and worse. She knew that I was a church member, and supposed that my conduct was in accordance with my profession. "One evening, after I had been married

about six months, on my return home, I found my wife in tears. She had evidently been weeping long and bitterly, and there was some weeping long and bitterly, and there was some heavy grief preying upon her heart. I endeavored to rally her, but she begged me not to mind it. We retired to rest, but she did not sleep. In the middle of the night she awoke me, and throwing her arms around my neck, while her tears fell upon my cheek, said i

But be this as it will, we are free to welcome; such occurrences, for the checks which they give to the spread of the delusion. And if all such converts from Universalism, should begin in the spirit and end in the flesh, still good "Had the lightning struck her dead, I could scarcely have been more shocked than at that

My friend was a backslider. He had gone far, very far astray. He was undoubtedly much an ordinary sinners, for he had sinned reat light. He had become reckless; perfectly hardened to the whisperings of con-science, and impenetrable to the light of the Yet the simple utterance of those three "Pray for me," came home to his ke a dagger. "Pray for you?" he must have thought—" pray for you! pray for myself—I have not pray And then his whole course was

"TRUST IN THE LORD AT ALL TIMES." The Rev. Hanserd Knollys suffered much his conscientious attachment persecution for his conscientious attachment to the truth. In the early part of his ministry, emigrated from England to America, th the emigrated from England to America, the common asylum at that time, for all who wished to enjoy liberty of conscience. There he sojourned four years, but returned in 1641, at the earnest request of an aged father. On his arrival in England he was reduced to great straits, but experienced the goodness of Providence in a receiving manner. The following idence in a peculiar manner. The following particulars are extracted from his own account. "I was still poor and sojurned in a lodging till I had but sixpence left, and knew not how to provide for my wife and child. Having prayed to God and encouraged my wife to trust in him, and to remember former experiences, and especially that word of promise. "I will never have the will never leave thee nor forsake thee," I paid for my lodging and went out, n knowing whether God's good hand would le me to receive something towards my present subsistence. About seven or eight doors from subsistence. About seven or eight boors from my lodgings, a woman met me in the street, and told me she came to seek me, and her hus-band had sent her to tell me that there was a lodging provided and prepared in his house by some Christian friends for me and my wife. with her to her house. There she gave me twenty shillings which Dr. Bastock, a late sufferer, had given her for me, and some linens for my wife, which I received, and told her husband I would fetch my wife and child to lodge there. I returned with great joy, and my wife was much affected with this seasona-ble and suitable supply. After we had return ed praises to God, we went to our new lodg-ings, where we found all things necessary provided for us, and all charges paid for fifteen weeks." When the time was expired, he weeks." When the time was expired, he undertook a school, and by the blessing of God was successful in bringing up a large family creditably, and though several times ned for religion, continued the labori-esteemed pastor of a poor church for irs, till he went to his reward, Sept. 19th, 1691, aged ninety-two years. How forcibly such a good providence brings to our minds the promise of God, "Bread shall be given him, his water shall be sure." Isa. 34: What more can we need or desire? who would not trust in the Lord and be Christian indeed!-Zion's Banner.

## NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

We have been much interested in perusing from time to time the monthly reports presented before this Society. Mr. L. P. Hubbard, if we are not mistaken, Society. Mr. L. P. Hubbard, if we are not mistaken, confines his labors principally to the supply of seamen and emigrants with the Bible, tracts, &c. The following are extracts from one of his reports:—

EMIGRANTS.—Spent a large portion of each because.

day with the passengers and crews of the pack-et ships Louis Philippe and Utica, from Havre. The two vessels brought 247 steerage passengers, among whom were many destitute of the Scriptures, who received them gladly. I had a delightful time among them, and was pleased, when I called the second time, to find some of them reading their Bibles. A Frenchman met me at the door of one of the emigrant boarding houses, and requested me to bring him a French Testament in the afternoon. I told him that I had one with me that he wa welcome to, if he would make good use of it. He said he had no money, and did not wish to take one till he could pay for it. He at last consented to receive it, on condition that I would give him my address, so that he could call and pay for it at some future time.

A MISSIONARY AT HIS OWN CHARGES. Among the many applicants at the office for Bibles, tracts, &c., a short time since, was a pious sailor, drenched with rain, who said, "I have come for another supply of books, tracts, &c., as we sail for Jamaica tomorrow. The last you gave me," he continued, "were read during the voyage by the passengers and crew, and when we arrived, I took them into the country, and distributed them among the col-ored people, who received them gladly." "Religion," he added, "seems to be advanc-ing among them, and I wish this time, to carry out a good supply.

THE PRAYING COOK. - A sailor came to the told him to select such as he thought would be interesting, and asked him if he did not wish to get a Bible also; "No," he replied; "thank the Lord, I have been blessed with the Bible." He then put a dollar into my hand, and said, "he wished to give that to the Society. That he was cook of the ——, and had small wages, out of which he had to support his family, but he had been enabled to lay by a dollar, to circulate the Scriptures among his shipmates, and hoped when he returned to give us more.' He is a man of prayer. Said he, "I am some times severely tried by my wicked companions but they cannot deprive me of the peace and joy of religion, neither can they prevent my prayers ascending to the God of the Bible in their behalf."

THE ARABS.—Visited the Arabic ship Sul-THE ARABS.—Visited the Arabic ship Sultana, and was introduced to the officers, who speak English tolerably well. I informed them that my object was to present them with a copy of the Holy Scriptures in their own language. The Bible was cordially accepted, and excited a great deal of curiosity. They read fluently, frequently stopping to make remarks. They said, "that there were many good things in said, "that there were many good things in the Bible, but that Christians were not so strict n observing them as Mu men were in observing the precepts of the Koran.

nd on board a native of Bombay, who could speak English, Arabic, He wished to have an English ed to have an English Bible and some tracts, which I gave him. The number of men and boys on board the vessel is 54. Th captain has accepted of an elegant copy of the Arabic Bible for the sultan, which will be presented on the 4th of July, with an appropriate inscription. As great changes have taken place laterly in the dominions of the sultan, favorable to the spread of Christianity, I cannot but hope that these Bibles may prove a

blessing to these sons of Ishmael. blessing to these sons of Ishmael.

Steamboats.—We have frequently received letters from pious friends who have been travelling, complaining that our steamboats were not supplied with the Bible, and setting forth the advantages that would follow if they were. That cause for such complaints ought not to exist, is certain, and during the past month I

While examining one of our largest beats, see if any Bibles were needed, one was misment the transactions of the past year rushed sed from the ladies' cabin, and some one spoke and I was bowed down beneath and said it was in the captain's office. over my mind, and I was bowed down beneath the weight. The next instant we were both on our knees, and if ever I prayed it was then.

My wife is now a devoted Christian, and I trust that I am also one of those 'whose God gilt, have already been distributed, and the work is still going on. vork is still going on.
The Captain's Testimony.—Captain

of ship —, called this morning and said, "You supplied me with half a dozen Bibles and here is the money," handing me a five lollar bill. How much did you sell them for I inquired, that I might give him his change; "Never mind," said he, "I don't want any change, I wish to make the Society good." He remarked, "that the Bibles had been very pray for myself—I have not prayed for a year."

And then his whole course was pictured before him, and he saw himself as he was. The Spirit came to his aid, and he was restored to the Saviour he had so ungratefully left.

The same of the next voyage. He continued, I shipped my crew at N—, and they were a produce to his aid, and he was restored to the Saviour he had so ungratefully left.

The next voyage. He continued, I shipped my crew at N—, and they were a produce the Bible among them, telling them that if they were disposed, they could nay for them: ed, they could pay for them; if not, they could have them gratis; and soon after this they began to attend the Bethel meetings. On was a Catholic, and when I presented the ble, I gave him such counsel as I thought sonable; when he was paid off, he handed me the money for the Bible, and thanked me for my advice. I trust that he and three of his shipmates have chosen that good part which shall never be taken from them. went to the 'Sailor's Home,' to board, bu went to

Desire for Books.—Sailors, it may be remarked, are readers to a much greater extent than others. This is an encouraging fact, if the friends of virtue and religion take proper advantage of it, and supply them with the Bi-ble and other good books; but if we do not, they will read licentious tales and demoralizing novels, hundreds of which are daily offered for sale among them.—N. Y. Evangelist.

DEATH IN THE PULPIT .- In the last Scottis Guardian received, we find the following melancholy account of the sudden death of the Rev. Mr. Coltart, in the pulpit, while engaged in preaching. The ac-count is contained in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Brown, from Rev. Robert Lee, dated Manse of Campsie, 12th June 1840.

12th June, 1840.

"Mr. Coltart ascended the pulpit apparently in perfect health. He proceeded in his discourse with more life and animation than I had ever before observed in him; and though he perspired pretty copi ously, he seemed quite well and vigorous, till, having itst uttered these words—"the liberty with white children of God are made free," he sudden ceased, turned his head round a little, and then su down upon the seat. I was looking at him at the moment, and was instantly with him. A s was in the church; but in a minute or two, as fore any thing could be done, he was dead. jugular vein was opened but without the slightest et. You may easily conceive into what ernation this sudden event threw us. He actually died before the multitude, who a minute of before had been listening to his living voice friends and all who loved him—who are as many knew him—will find some consolution in being in-formed that he died offering to sinful men the riches of God's mercy in Jesus Christ. His text was Jere-miah viii. 22,—"Is there no balm in Gilead?" &c.,

and was very evangelical."

The same paper also contains an account of the death of anoth death of another clergy man under circumstances some-what similar. The Rev. W. Praen, A. M., Vicar of snitterfield, near Warwick, during divine service, and just concluded the prayer preparatory to the sernon, when he was seized with apoplexy. He was immediately removed from the pulpit, almo-dying state, and conveyed to the house of a near the church. Medical aid was speedily ob-but too late to be of any avail, as the reverence leman expired within a short time after the Such solemn events though transpiring in a foreign and, should remind us of and of our constant exposure to sudden death. The minister of the gospel, as he enters the sacred desk, should bear in mind that he may go from his pulpit to his final account, and that it, the him to speak as a dying man unto dying men. In such an hour as we look not for him, the Son of Man ometh .- N. Y. Observe

# BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1840.

# TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Delevan has addressed a very calm and sensible letter, "to the Editors of the Political Press throughout the United States," inviting them to lend their influence to arrest the progress of intemperance Would to God, that his voice might be heard! But it requires a voice louder than the seven thunders to reach the ear and arouse the conscience of a political partisan at the present crisis. Truly, the state of things is sad enough. There is no longer any political party to which a "good man and true" to Gop and his country can attach himself, without participating in the guilt of encouraging the "monster vice The consequences must be, inevitably, that thousands will withdraw themselves from the polls, and refrain from acting at all-thousands of the best men in the country-the bone and the muscle of the party retracts and pamphlets for himself and shipmates.

They cannot, they will not march under the banners. of ALCOHOL, whether displaying the insignia of rum barrels or cider barrels, for victory would be defeat, and triumph would be shame and destruction. The evils under which the country suffers may be as severe as the strongest political partisans represent them to be-and it may be the duty of every man who so regards them, to labor night and day for their removal -but are all means that can be used for their removal, of course lawful? Is it right to do evil that good may come? Is " hard cider " a justifiable instrument in the overturn even of an oppressive administration? The evil to be destroyed, is a temporary one at most, and will ultimately cure itself, in a ee country like ours, if found to be intolerable, but the evils of the reign of alcohol are permanent, and the infatuation attending it, is such as to render those evils unfelt by those on whom they press most heavily, till they wake up in everlasting burnings. If there be one sarer sign than all others, that we are verging rapidly to the centre of the maelstrom, that swallows up liberty, prosperity, and religion altogether, it is to be seen in the fact that both political parties, are now relying on the excitement of the worst passions of our day! for the day of the Lord is at hand, and as a deselves and lament, to lie all night in sackcloth," and "gather the inhabitants of the land into the house of the Lord God, and cry unto the Lord for belo."

In the town of Sangersfield, N. Y., during the year ending October 1, 1839, three distilleries consumed 75,000 bushels of grain, 90,000 bushels of potatoes, and 2,800 cords of wood, and manufactured 356,250 gallons of whiskey, a considerable portion of which were high wines. At present only two of them are in operation, and they are doing but little, and that at a loss. A large number of the farmers now refuse to supply, and an happy to say that the officers and agents of the boats have manifested a disposition to co-operate in the matter.

ministers to preach on total abstinence." ters who do not totally abstain themselves-for Satan may yet clothe himself in the robes of an angel of light as in former days.

A large portion of the Irish population of Albany took a bold stand in favor of temperance on the 4th of July, under the name and title of " the Hibernian Temperance Association." They raised a banner beautifully designed, and expressive of the nature and bject of the Association.

In London are three temperance societies claiming to be national; viz. " The British and Foreign Temperance Society "-pledging abstinence from ardent spirits only; "the British and Foreign Society for the uppression of intemperance "-having two pledges, both for total abstinence, as to personal habits, but one permitting rum makers, sellers, and givers to beome members; "the New British and Foreign Temperance Society "-on the American Total Abstinen-

Great Britain, with a population of 23,000,000 nsumes 25,000,000 gallons of ardent spirits. The cost of bread for this population would be £25,000. 000; and the money expended for the above amount of spirits is £44,000,000! Upwards of 5,700 public houses, and 47,000 beer shops were licensed in Eng land and Wales in 1838.

In a single parish in Great Britain of 17,000 souls here were found on actual enquiry 1,963 drunkards; suppose this to be a fair average of the whole counry, the number of drunkards would exceed 2,000,000 The number of tee-totallers, or strict abstinence

nen and women in Great Britain is estimated at the present moment, at three millions and a quarter-two illions of them are found in Ireland.

## TRACT SOCIETY REPORTS.

The fifteenth annual Report of the American Tract ciety at New York, and the twenty-sixth Repor of the American Tract Society at Boston, have both issued from the Press-the first occupying 168 pages, and the last 104 octavo. The facts which they detail are of great interest, and cannot fail to stimulat to invigorated efforts, on the part of the scattered friends of Zion, as far as they shall be read. They strongly commend themselves to the friends of moral id intellectual improvement, as pointing out an " excellent way" of usefulness. Should copious extracts be read from them, in the weekly prayer meetings held is most or all of our churches, accompanied by such remarks as would readily present themselves to a pastor's mind, they would contribute not less to geneneral edification, than to the furtherance of the great business of tract distribution.

The Volume Circulation, which has been found nently useful, has been prosecuted with considerable vigor and unexpected specess. 200,000 volumes have been sent abroad by the two Societies in conjunction the past year, which are now operating unseen but powerfully, like the leaven that leavene the whole lump; and this too, without any diminution of the amount of tracts distributed in the usual The fact is a most cheering one. Perhaps no method could be more wisely contrived

to operate permanently as well as happily on the the land, some standard volume or volumes, full of evangelical truth, accessible at all times to every member of the household. Such volumes are pu merous, but they are often costly beyond the means of those who would gladly possess them. The Tract Society publishes them in large quantities, and therefore at much less cost than they can be afforded by private publishers. Moreover, none but standard orks, and those that are approved by the most intelligent part of the Christian community are furnished by the Tract Society; and all their issues may be relied upon, as equally evangelical in doctrine, pure in spirit, salutary in their practical bearings, and well executed typographically. The Agent of the "Volume Circulation," therefore, ought always to be hailed with pleasure, wherever he goes. His errand is the co-adjutor of the minister, and the strengthener of the things that remain and are ready to die, in the

Already have hundreds and thousands been brought the knowledge of Christ, by this simple instrumenality. And millions more will be added to their mber, and form brilliant gems in the Redeemer's crown, if the work shall be prosecuted with a dilience and zeal, commensurate with its importance. sterprise undertaken in the fear of God, and conducted indicionaly. But it strikes us that there is a neculiar adaptedness in this mode of disseminating porter among the residents. truth, to the firm establishment of correct principles in the mind-to the bailling of the thousand winds of presented and promised 500 rupees to the establishverities of God. Truth here presents herself, arrayed in simple garb, meek, calm, and dispassionate, inviting cool examination, and subjecting herself to every ordeal that men can invent for the trial of her character-reproaching none but those that are first reproached by their own consciences, and entreating , in the most persuasive tones, to be reconciled God, and to work out their own salvation. It is to be hoped that the most abundant encouragement will e given every where to this, and indeed to every part of the enterprise that aims at the distribution of nose leaves that are for the healing of the nations.

## BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSIONS. lices from the Baptist Missionary Mugazine. August.

WEST AFRICA.

Lott Carey and Collin Teage, were the first mis naries, ordained, and sent out by the Board to West Africa. This was in January 1821. The first church was established at Monrovia in 1822 or 1823, which continued gradually to increase, till 1825, when a house of worship was erected, and a school was opened, where not only the children of the emigrants, nature, by the instrumentality of the "first born of but also of the natives were instructed. Other misaccomplish their wishes. "Alas! for the sionaries have since been sent out, and several of them have soon died after their arrival. Rev. Calvin struction from the Almighty will it come;" and it Holton, and Rev. B. Skinner were of this number. well becomes the ministers of God to "gird them- The mission has expanded, and other churches have been established, at Caldwell, and Millsbury, and

EDINA .- Mr. J. Clarke is stationed here, and extends his labors to several adjacent villages. Mr. Day is pastor of the church which has recei formed of members dismissed from the church : Bassa Cove. About 20 miles from E. is Sante Mill's town, where a church has been formed, and a house worship built.

Mr. Crocker has given his chief attention to the language, and has reduced it to writing, and pubished in it a spelling book, containing beside lesson in spelling, some of the more important scriptu facts and doctrines.

DUA WILL.-This man is called the " Devil

The Temperance Recorder for August, has a mild, Master." He decides in all their "devil palavers," | judges the New School General Assembly of the truth in lave. It will fill use the New School General Assembly of the truth in lave. but powerfully persuasive article on "the duty of i.e. in all the trials for capital offences. He is pos-We are sessed of a strong mind and much shrewdness. This only surprised to learn from it, that there is a minis- place is the largest and most pleasant in all the section ter in the land who needs to be admonished on this of country about Edina. He gave Mr. C. one of his subject. And yet, it is possible that there are minis- sons and a nephew to instruct. Back from the sea,

the face of the country is hilly and the air salubrious KPESE TRIBE.—This tribe occupies the country back of the Bassa people, and furnishes a large proportion of the slaves which are exported fro part of the coast. It is a numerous tribe, and under the powerful influence if not absolute authority of Kaigma, a Bassa Ruler. Mr. C. attempted to visit it, but was providentially prevented. Kaigma's consent would be necessary to the establishment of a mission within its limits.

Religious state of the people. - The natives have earned so much of the truth as to know if they embrace the religion of Christ, they must give up many things in which they now take great delight; and as they are unwilling to renounce their idols, they do not like to have their consciences disturbed by the preaching of the gospel.

Polygamy .- A head man who has some convictions of sin at times, has 20 or 30 wives-and should he give them up, he would be considered a poor man. Beside, if a man puts away his wife without her cor sent, he is bound by the country laws to pay a considerable sum of money. There is a law too which extends far and wide, called the "devil law," the violation of which constitutes a capital offence, and yet a conscientious Christian cannot avoid its violation. These are serious obstacles to the reception and acknowledgement of the truth as it is in Jesus.

A HARD CASE .- The mission struggles with all the difficulties of an unhealthy climate, encounters the prejudices of the natives against instruction, subitself to the abridgement of personal comforts to the last extremity, learns the uncouth languages of the country, reduces them to writing, translates the word of God, and prepares school books and tracts, and, is then denied a PRINTING PRESS-not because the Board do not appreciate its value, and wish to furnish it, but because the churches will not give them the means to do it; and yet half a cent annually from each of the members of the Baptist church would supply the want! This is not very unlike the conduct of Pharaoh's task-masters.

Mr. Vinton is engaged translating, and revising translations of the Scriptures into the Karen language. He is kindly received in the numerous villages where he goes to preach the gospel, and seldom meets with opposition, but often " with indifference, stupid indifference." Many are apparently interested in hearing the truth, but the great enemy is ever vigilant, and as soon as the missionary departs, takes away the word sown in their hearts. In a few instances, strong opposition is awaked-showing that human nature is every where the same,-the deadly enemy to every thing that is good. Some conversions and baptisms are recorded, giving encouragement to con-

main steadfast-their head man contributes not a little to this, by his skill and judgment in managing affairs, and by the correctness of his example and the

TAVOY .- The system of instruction in Mrs. Wade's school, is becoming more and more useful and sucpublic mind, than that of placing in every family in cessful. The first class contains nine young men, Wade, as well as Mrs. W. To this class the missionaries look for future teachers and preachers. The chool numbers about 50, and 20 of them are professed Christians-half of the remaining 30 indulge

more after professing faith in Christ before they are haptized. 30 connected with the Mata station, and some connected with smaller stations, are now on the list of inquirers of this description.

Receipts of the Board the last month \$8,368 81beside 5000 from the Treasurer of the Baptist Bible Society, for the circulation of the Scriptures in Asia.

# PRESBYTEMAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

SABATHEE.-The Gospel is preached here by a ingle missionary, in the Bazar, in the shops, and at the fairs, with various effect. The schools are precarious, and fluctuating in numbers in consequen of the poverty of parents, and frequent changes of their abode. Most of the scholars are the children of Sipahies, or soldiers. The female school, of 18 pupils, is more prosperous.

FUTTERING -The ornhan establishment under the care of the mission, has 92 children now connected with it, and is the source of much mingled anxiety and delight. It finds here and there a liberal sup

A Pleasant Fact .- An unknown friend recently tune some years ago in India, and returned with it to England. He is now dead, and this son is heir to most of his property. The son has nobly resolved to bring this property back to India, that he may here expend it in building up Christ's kingdom. Are not the silver and gold the Lord's?

ALLAHABAD .- Mr. Morrison, stationed here, ha ade a missionary tour and visit to Kalpi-a city that forms an eligible and promising location for a missio ary establishment. The face of the country is one nmense plain, unbroken except by an occasional ra--every where interspersed with the most beautiful groves, so that you appear continually surrounded by one vast forest, the groves nearest the traveller appearing like the broken outskirts of this fore Among the trees appear frequently the mud walls of the native villages.

A Baptism .- A Mohammedan woman, about 40 rears old, was baptized in February-the widow o an Englishman who has been dead several years, and by whom she had several children, some of them in offices of trust, where they receive salaries adequate to their support and hers. She has been seriously enquiring on the subject of religion for about a year previously she had been a pretty zealous and steady follower of Mohammed. She exhibited much knowledge of the plan of salvation-a steadfast desire to profess her faith in Christ publicly, and good evidence of sincerity and consistency of deportment.

Iowa Mission .- The intemperance prevalen nong these Indians is heart sickening. All attempts to do them good are rendered by it unavailing. The whiskey traders are among them, and spoil them at once of their property, character, peace and eternal life. Nought but discouragement attends the laborious missionary.

Old School, vs. New School .- We learn that Old School, vs. Aver School.—We learn that a case has lately been argued before Chancellor Wal-worth of this State, involving the same question of legal title as that which excited so deep an interest in Philadelphia. The Chancellor takes the same view of the matter with Judge Rodgers, before whom the case was first heard in Philadelphia, that is, he ad-

Presbyterian church to be the legal body. So we near from sources on which we rely. We are prom-sed a report of the case shortly.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

## PAGANINI, THE MUSICIAN.

A London paper informs us of the recent death of Nicolo Paganini, the celebrated player upon the violin. He was the idol of the Italians, astonishing also all Europe by his feats upon the fiddle. He operated with more success than many who have hung their hopes of meat and of drink upon similar strings. At the age of fifteen he had amassed twenty thousand francs. It seems his music, so charming to millions, had never softened his father's heart much, for while the son offered him half the twenty thousand francs as a gift, he told him he would be the death of him if he did not hand over the whole. All the principal cities of Europe have been moved at his coming, and he so wisely managed matters that honor was not the bubble some find it. His glory was of the solid kind;

resulting in an immense fortune at the age of forty. As his fiddle made him glorious while living, it rould have been in better keeping, had there been a Hookers and Stoddards and Tappans, and little more sublimity about the mode of his death. His career was closed by attempting to swallow a opped crust. People are not to blame always for have pressed it, and its corners broken and manner in which they depart. We only say it would have been a little more touching and affecting Is it that he was the most pious man of mod us had this eminent fiddler come to his end in a mewhat more illustrious manner.

There was one closing act of his life however which ome may regard as making up any lack there was f glory in the mode of his death, viz. he bequeathed his best violin to the Emperor. This is a serious re- and Payson's, reached across the globe in cognition of that great fact that fiddling bears some elation to the affairs of State. We know it did in Vero's day, who played merrily while Rome was burning, and Christians were suffering martyrdom. Another thing about his death. His life had been

cose one, but the Catholics were ready to smoothe all over by the holy oil of extreme unction. This is a different, not to say an easier way of settling the account of a sinful life than by directing the dying to hat blood which cleanseth from all sin. But confesion to a priest, (it is not necessary among Catholics to look any higher,) must precede the anointing with holy oil. This confession, as Paganini had lost the use o his voice, he was willing to make on a slate, on condition that as soon as the priest had read it, it should be rubbed out. The priest required it should be written on paper. The tudsician objected, on the ground that more eyes than the priest's might look apon the frailties of his life, though the priesthood are bound to secreey. He who had broken fiddle strings in half the cities of Catholic Europe knew how asily a Catholic priest could break his bonds in this case, and he would not entrust him with his secret upon paper. In the midst of the skirmish the patien died. The priest lost the job of extreme unction, and of course the fee, and the Catholic church lost the glory of having the most eminent violin player of th age die within her pale.

The Catholics could not find fault with his fiddling No such luminary had shown in the musical firms ment. Neither do we know that they found fault with his loose morals nor with his dying rather ignobly by trying to swallow a sopped crust. But fault they did find with his not confessing canonically and iving absolution and extreme unction, and therefore the prelate of the city refused a place of burial for the corpse. It is rather hard to be glorified by a whole continent, to charm potentates and powers, and then be denied a decent burial. There is an aggravation too, in the fact, that the highest potentate of true and only Catholic church, his very holiness himself, had been so charmed with Paganini's fiddling as to bestow upon him " the order of the golden spur. esiastical glory never formed such a halo around a fiddler's head before, we are sure. Now as the Catholic church is ever the same, and as its august Head, the proper interpreter of its mind, had in 1823 given the above mentioned golden expression of his terest in fiddling, and of course in the exquisite master of it, it seems strange that in 1840, when that same fiddler could draw his bow no longer, and asked only a little spot for his dust, that he should be de- It was delicate, tender, shining; -- and many we nied. We begin to feel some doubt about this being a very catholic church.

Besides; many of the occupants of the Catholic church-yard in Nice were once among the throng that and the blessing come. I mentioned an exce composed his audiences and shouted his praises. my approval. I hardly know whether to And if the Catholic church was not afraid the living fiddler would do living Catholics injury, we think that church had not much to fear from a dead fiddler among dead Catholics. We do not think that man could have been a disgrace to a church-yard who should live and move, and have both its being had been the pride and honor of many a Cathedral, rewards. Twelve young ladies, without page and who had been dignified with a golden spur from the Pope for his skill at drawing the bow.

It would seem, and the Catholics can glory in this least attractive spectacle of a most interesting if they like, that the protestant church in Nice had so ought I to point out a spot upon the sun far docilely sat at the feet of Papacy as to object to so, if there is any hope of burying the dead musician in their burial ground behe was a Catholic. There is some bigotry for my confession and recantation. I have elsewhere than under the sceptre of the Pope. So it, and should not have advised any young Paginini is not yet buried, or was not by the last ac- attend it who could well attend a different counts. They have embalmed him, so that they can Now, I know of none which I would some keep him against the auspicious day in which the earth shall be permitted to receive its own. An English daughters should be well educated, without sl writer however insinuates that the Mummy into which the one hand, or pedantry and awkwardness of the musician has been transformed, may yet be sent other to England as a cariosity. We hope they will give somewhere, a good, and therefore an early burial. They can do as they like about erecting a monument. Observer last week, upon Mr. Kirk's visit at B. Since the very prince of fiddlers comes to this, we too, am a conservative, but heaven save us fi cannot say much to encourage the aspirants after this ultra form of conservatism which verges to kind of glory who live in our day.

# PRAY FOR THE SLAVE.

We have cut the following from the Anti Slavery Reporter, quoted there, as from the Anti-Slavery Almanac of the coming year. Here is hope for the slave. We endorse it all, and hand it over to our readers, urging them to the most serious practical regard for the admonition it contains. Where the writer says Abolitionist, we say Emancipationist, Coloniza tionist, and every human being that is a friend to suffering humanity.

PRAY FOR THE SLAVE

Abolitionists, do you pray for the slave? I don't ask whether you labor for him or give for him, or speak or write for him, or vote or petition for him. But do you pray for the slave? If this part of the work is not done faithfully, rely upon it nothing else will be well done. And if this be done as it should be read that the slave will be mediated. be, no other duty to the slave will be neglected. I don't ask whether you mention him in your petitions at the monthly concert or in the conference room, or at the family altar, or in the closet, or at set times and at the family altar, or in the closes, or incomec places, or in set postures, or set phrases, or incomec and expressions or ejaculations—but do you PRAY for the slave? Do you put your souls in his soul's stead, and wrestle with God for his deliverance? Do you pray as much, and plead as fervently, and wrestle with God for his deliverance? the as agonizingly as you would if you fire that it is God that must redeem him if he

deemed, and that he surely will do it? Prayer is indispensable. It will strengthen our hearts and our hands while we toil. It will soften and sweeten our spirits, and prepare us to speak the that its character will not prove sectorian—and

so needful amid the popular violation menances that beset us. It will pure, and our eye single. It will pollutions of worldly expediency, movembly in the pure upper air of draw down into our councils wisdo

is above all, as God and operates with and through we would have God co-operate with us in the erance of the enslaved, let us EXALT PRAYER

## From our Correspondent 1 NOTES OF A TRAVELLER, NO

I have since visited the Northampton gen It is beautiful, -in more than one respect, kept,-a rare thing in this busy and C. Trees are growing into a future forest; and the and white stones under them are en beautiful. And then the names! and the dates - N a congregation, and what preachers would tion even now bring out under these elms w shade the graves of the Edwardses and Lymans above all, a BRAINARD!-W that covers him worn smoother by the hands a by the many who have carried fragments of I am not sure that such was the fact. God ... man, knows which of all the hearts of Illia sees most sublimated by the alchemy of His power. Perhaps some hearts who holy love have not yet, like Brainard's municative and native strength are as filled with that love as were theirs.—A: find the true secret of Brainard's almost can-His piety had fruits;-those fruits were know they grew in a wilderness. It is having other And the godly cannot forget the insanctification .- Such, under God, has Braines though dead, yet speaking, to hundreds and that of the most devoted Christians. Is it strange should love him? and sometimes desecrate his g to procure a relic of its covering? Though an it may surely be pardoned.

MOUNT HOLYOKE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Is a noble affair. I have not long thought a imagined it the sine Dulci—a sort of New Es Female Oberlin, with rude buildings, and on arrangements, and a studious avoidance of all makes woman lovely, so far as they can be from what makes her respectable, and, in spects, useful .- It is no slander to say this, for dreds have thought it, and do still; and beside have recanted; and do fully, with one slight tion, retract all I have spoken in derogation once named Pangynaskean school.-Yesterday the time of their anniversary. And I am s not one, of the crowds which filled the beautiful fice and listened to the performances, has an maining doubts that it is one of the finest school our land. The location is charming. The so varied. The building in good taste; well fine handsomely furnished; surrounded by nest fer and elegant grounds. The menage is So good a dinner, and so well served I have before seen on a common table, or on any s public occasion. The school room was dec with plants. The teachers and pupils seem hamored and happy. And though some of the accomplishments, as drawing, unsic and 'emi were either not exhibited, or evidently not ma prominent in the course of instruction, yet the no evidence that precision, awkwardness and ness of taste are promoted by the principles an its of the institution, plain and domestic as the Of President Hopkins' address and Mr. Condit well address, I can only say they were w occasion. The President evidently yielded so to the poetry and feminineness of the scenmingling playful fancy with the sterner web losophy-and thus having two threads to his dimaking it more agreeable to the hearers, he difficult of analysis. The pastor had but one a moistened eyes, as he sent forth these beloved of his temporary pastoral supervision and with a fervent blessing. May the prayer t line, or to explain it by objecting to the nal ferring of degrees. I think, however, it is slight in itself, but leading to others, and end that beautiful seclosion in which female ing in a crowded church to receive a bree with its collegiate seal, presented to my mend, even to a wealthy parent who desire

What do the Boston people say of the uni untrue remarks of the correspondent of the Xen To structiveism. "And we forbade them because the followed not us."

TEXAS .- Rev. Mr. Allen writes from Galvest the Editor of " the Protestant and Herald," at a late meeting held in Cowles' settlement, in Was ington Co., a Presbytery was organized, ca. Presbytery of Brassos;"-that a pervading role interest was manifested throughout the neigh in which the meetings were held, and also it pendance," about eight miles distant; this led to ontinuance of the meetings for more this t weeks. About 25 persons gave evidence of obtained a hope in Christ during this season heads of families, some of them among the izens of Texas, and men who had shared latthe wars and perils of the revolution of the At Columbia and Brazoria many were found hear the gospel-some have professed a good is through grace, and others are enquiring the way

HOME MISSIONS .- The Philadelphia Agent the American Home Missionary Society, has ad a constitution of its own, and assumed the E " the Philadelphia Home Missionary Society occupies the same field as heretofore; the the change is, to render it a more efficient

August

terian churches, in easures of the Philadelphia Home in encouraging divisi ly deceived if they d they resolved on the

INFLUENCE OF Sheppard " prompted The reading of the ed the attempt of Queen of England. prepare such volume reading of them, eith THE BIBLE .- A

appear in Philadelph baptism are to be mersion. It is und subscribers. It, requ perceive that a meas nsequences, deeply Baptist denominat

New BRUNSWICE are several vacant I many isolated familie terians, that have n But wherever Presby their congregations . labor is greatly needs tia, in connexion with solved on instituting a tion, for the education the provinces, for the STEAM POWER.

left England for Halif fore the Britannia ste till three days after he

MINISTERS AND the General Association published for 1840, are in its connexion, 2 Of the members of the 20 are stated supplies resident of a college ology, six are teach agents, and 48 are the ordained ministe

## NEW PR THE FOUNTAIN OF

in his essential and John Flavel, A. D. There is something f the Fathers, long s clothes, and standing vigor of youth, to inst eration. It is a sort of yet more sublime; and pations of the day, w tamb laid aside the beauty of immortal you the spirit purified from FLAVEL! his name i was precious in our yo Fountain of life above eve in gilded capitals of sire's scanty library. love, and heaven are mated by it too-and earth, more pure and other mortal name. ssociated with that derives all its sweetness fy and invigorate the s The volume is full of ris and substitution of mor fully done, gives it add o forty-two chapters. of the whole gospel, as man who lived habitus made the study of God's lay and by night. It is uction which every d need of-instruction ousing the dormant spi very power to holy acti day when such a volu the speculating and con many portions of the ch that spirit—to divert the and fasten it on Christ they theoretically acknow The Spirit of God has gu

him be the praise. "THE LE Under this title, the re a series of Treatise red in England with ion of the Jews to th nial advent of our Lo ial kingdom. Mr. O. publisher; and it is is f 40 or 48 pages each, a ages, in advance. The racing "Essays on the and the events co W. Brooks, Clanbe

encoment of "Essays on enry Woodward, A. M., cese of Cashel." In the cursory perus much candor, earne I as ability, one insp ers has possessed our t.'' One vain specular y before the light and po es to take its place. ness by a third, whi a fourth, and so on. under the son. The leeping awhile in the c vanities and verations te mind for their hour by for their successors. omparatively innoc exhalations of the Achu se, the "Essays" of the mischief they are like y, lies in their strong t the great principles of and direct its powers little moment. We tion, that the literal or arth, is a question desc ids as Mr. Brooks and en so many millions are te of " repentance toward Lind Jesus Christ." Yet, the

ions. The Christian w and kept awake. The Bible TRAVELLER .- NO. II.

el the Northampton graveyard. e than one respect. It is well in this busy and forgetful land. a future forest; and the gray them are either venerable names! and the dates!-Win at preachers would a resurrer ut under these elms which Edwardses and Lymans and and Tappans, and in one sens RD!-Why is the marble slab smoother by the hands which corners broken and rounded carried fragments of it away? was the fact. God, and no the hearts of His people He the alchemy of His spiritual hearts whose pulsations like Brainard's, and Martyn's cross the globe in their com were theirs .- And here n

ler God, has Brainard beer to hundreds and thousand hristians. Is it strange they etimes desecrate his grave overing? Though an error ve not long thought so.-[ -a sort of New England de buildings, and untastefu far as they can be separated

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forget the instrument of their

nd do still; and besides, I lly, with one slight excepen in derogation of the ary. And I am sure the ch filled the beautiful edimances, has any rene of the finest schools in is charming. The scener good taste; well finished unded by neat fences 'he menage is excellen so well served I have never table, or on any similar and pupils seemed goo d though some of the lighte r evidently not made ve nstruction, yet there wa by the principles and haband domestic as they are they were worthy of the idently vielded something ness of the scene, inter co threads to his discoun to the hearers, but more pustor had but one thread ng;-and many were th forth these beloved objects supervision and anxiety May the prayer be heard entioned an exception

now whether to erase the objecting to the public connk, however, it is an evil to others, and endangering which female leveline have both its being and its adies, without parents, ris resented to my view the a most interesting dayt upon the sun? Perlaps rtainly flourish. So much ntation. I have not liked ndvised any young lady to all attend a different school. high I would sooner recor parent who desired that his educated, without show on and awkwardness on the

aple say of the unfair and spondent of the New York Mr. Kirk's visit at B.? I nt heaven save me from that un which verges upon deforbade them because they

llen writes from Galveston estant and Herald," that vles' settlement, in Washwas organized, called "the hat a pervading religious tughout the neighborhood e held, and also in " Indeiles distant; this led to a ngs for more than three gave evidence of having uring this season, chiefly hem among the oldest citwho had shared largely in volution of the con many were found ready to professed a good hope are enquiring the way to

Philadelphia Agency el nary Society, has adopted ad assumed the name of lissionary Society." and heretofore; the object of n more efficient auxiliary onary Society than under tion. It is to be hoped to secturian—and that

necestraging divisions of such a sort, we are great-decested if they do not ere long rue the day when deceived if they do not ere long tue the day when

August 14, 1840.

INFLUENCE OF NOVELS .- The rending of " Jack Sheppard " prompted Courvoisier to the atrocious deed of murdering his master, Lord William Russel. The reading of the "Bravo of Venice," also prompted the attempt of young Oxford to assassinate the Queen of England. How deep the guilt of those who prepare such volumes, and of all who encourage the reading of them, either by precept or example!

THE BIBLE .- A translation of the Bible is soon to ear in Philadelphia in which the terms baptize and ofism are to be superseded by immerse and impersion. It is understood to have a numerous list of abscribers. It, requires no extraordinary sagacity to perceive that a measure like this, will be fraught with onsequences, deeply injurious to the interests of the

New Baunswick .- In this British Province, there re several vacant Presbyterian churches, besides isolated families, and small parties of Presbyrians, that have no means of spiritual instruction. Bat wherever Presbyterian ministers are established their congregations are on the increase. Missionary labor is greatly needed; and the Synod of Nova Scotis, in connexion with the church of Scotland, has resolved on instituting a Seminary in a convenient situaion, for the education of pious young men, natives of he provinces, for the ministry.

STEAM POWER .- The British Packet Express left England for Halifax with the mails, a month beme the Britannia steam ship, and arrived there not ill three days after her.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.-The Minutes of General Association of Connecticut have just been bisshed for 1840, by which it appears that there in its connexion, 243 churches and 275 ministers. mbers of the Association 188 are pastors ry, six are teachers, three are editors, two are and 48 are without charge. In addition to listers there are 95 licensed preachers

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE; or, a display of Christ in his essential and mediatorial Glory. By Rev. John Flavel, A. D. 1671, pp. 560, 12mo. American Tract Society. Depository, 29 Cornhill.

There is something very refreshing in meeting one

he Fathers, long since dead, divested of his grave thes, and standing up in all the freshness and ger of youth, to instruct a new and unfledged gen-It is a sort of figure of another resurrection ore sublime; and leads us to delightful anticions of the day, when all the cerements of the b laid aside, the body shall come forth in the aty of immortal youth, a prepared habitation for irit purified from all its infirmities and sins. LAVEL! his name is as ointment poured forth. It precious in our youth, when it fell upon the ear those maternal lips, now drinking freely from the santain of life above the sky-and when it met the ye in gilded capitals on the heavy tome, in a Grande's scanty library. Precious name! devotion, ove, and heaven are all expressed by it-all an nated by it too-and rendered in their relations to th, more pure and elevated, than by almost any ociated with that " Fountain of Life," whence it es all its sweetness, and all its power to electriand invigorate the spiritual sensibilities of Zion. e volume is full of riches. Its slight abridgement, substitution of modern for obsolete words, caredone, gives it additional value. It is divided the whole gospel, as might be looked for from a y and by night. It is replete with that kind of intion which every disciple of Christ feels himself eed of-instruction coming home to the heartsing the dormant spiritual affections, and exciting ry nower to holy action. Perhaps there was never speculating and controversial spirit that rages in Esq. of New York. ay portions of the church; its tendency is to allay spirit-to divert the eye from every thing else, evers in that common bond of brotherhood, which theoretically acknowledge, and practically deny. Spirit of God has guided to this publication, and him be the praise.

# "THE LITERALIST."

Under this title, the republication has commenced, a series of Treatises and Essays, which have npin England within a few years, on the Scrip- had become a member of the church. especially those relating to the reson of the Jews to their own land-the premil-40 or 48 pages each, at the rate of \$2,50 for \$64 and the events connected therewith; by Rev. W. Brooks, Clanboro' Retford;" and the coment of "Essays on the Millennium, by Rev. ry Woodward, A. M., Rector of Fethard in the se of Cashel.35

the cursory perusal of these numbers, written anch candor, carnestness, and evident piety as as ability, one inspired thought more than all s has possessed our minds-" This is not your One vain speculation has no sooner given before the light and power of truth than noother s to take its place. And the latter is chased into s by a third, which in its turn is supplanted fourth, and so on. And yet, there is nothing under the sun. The same vain speculations, afeping awhile in the common sepalchre of huies and vexations, rise again to agitate the mind for their hour, and then retire to make ir their successors. Of these speculations, some tratively innocent, and others are noxious as tions of the Achaontine Lake. To the first the "Essaye" of the Literalist belong! The chief they are likely to do, if we judge corlies in their strong tendency to divert the mind he great principles of evangelical truth and godand direct its powers to matters of comparalittle moment. We cannot yet entertain the on, that the literal or spiritual reign of Christ th, is a question deserving of the labor of such as Mr. Brooks and Mr. Woodward possess, so many millions are perishing, through ignof "repentance toward God, and faith in the Jesus Christ." Yet, the design of Providence as. The Christian world must be awaked,

new charches springing up within its bounds," | and better loved. The saints of God must be drive and those secoding from the Old School Presby- to prayer, and hallowed effort. To accomplish all gian churches, in consequence of the high handed this, theory must be added to theory, speculation must of the Assembly of 1837. Should the be piled on speculation, like Ossa upon Ossa, and afmilidelphia Home Missionary Society, employ itself terwards thrown into the Dead Sea of lukewarmness

## VIEWS AND REVIEWS.

The first No. of this work, from the pen of Rev Leonard Bacon of New Haven, bears date January 1840, and No. II, the May following. The first contains seven letters to Rev. G. A. Calhoun; and the econd, an appeal against division, with an Appendix of Notes on Mr. Calhoun's letters.

Probably this work will excite but little interest. except in individual minds, beyond the limits of Conecticut. How far, even there, it may arrest attention and serve to augment or diminish the flame of "brotherly love," we cannot at this distance deternine. It is a sad controversy into which the brethren have fallen-and more or less of false heat has been excited on both sides. Our own sympathies a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumers with those who "ask for the old way," and stand bent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may be "bolt upright" for the "law and the testimony" as our fathers preached them; but yet we are slow to believe that Mr. Bacon and many others like him are timing at the subversion of the faith of our Fathers.

# AMERICAN STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.

A pamphlet of twenty-four octavo pages is before , containing the Constitution and by-laws of the American Statistical Association;" with a list of Officers, Fellows and members, and an address.

The object of the Association is, to collect, preserve and diffuse statistical information in the different departments of human knowledge.

Its officers are, a President, Vice Presidents, a Re cording Secretary, a Home Secretary, a Foreign Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and nine Counselors, who, together with the President and Secretaries form a Board of Directors for the government of the Institution.

The attention of the Association will be principally directed to the statistics of the United States. Information will be sought, by procuring books, pamphlets and periodical works; by original written communications; and by correspondence, and personal application. Information will be diffused by printing and publishing circulars, reports, a periodical work, or occasional volumes. Every Fellow is expected at least to prepare one article a year, on some statistical subject, which will be at the disposal of the Publishing Committee. A Diploma, signed by the President and Recording Secretary, accompanied with the seal of the Association is to be given to every Fellow and member. The Directors will meet regularly on the last Wednesday of every month; the Association will be as a housage to Frence before the monepoly. With this treaty the early money the providence, the Worcester, and Lowell Railroads exceeded \$10, and the arrangement, which is in the form of a new treaty, the sulphur trade is of construction of the 148 miles is estimated at \$2,377,946; this estimate, however, says the Daily Advertiser, is made for a thin plate rail, laid upon wood, and it embraces nothing but the grading and support the enjoyment of the monopoly. With this treaty delarated to Taix & Co., the Company previously in the enjoyment of the monopoly. With this treaty and the arrangement, which is in the form of a new treaty, the sulphur trade is of construction of the 148 miles is estimated at \$2,377,946; this estimate, however, says the Daily Advertiser, is made for a thin plate rail, laid upon wood, and it embraces nothing but the grading and support the enjoyment of the monopoly. With this treaty and the arrangement, which is in the form of a new treaty, the sulphur trade is the form of a new treaty. The contract of the most direct toute proposed, from the New York City Hall to Albany, 8148 miles.—The contract of construction of the 148 miles is estimated at \$2,377,946; this estimated at \$2,377,946; last Wednesday of every month: the Association will hold quarterly meetings, on the second Wednesdays of January, April, July and October, and an annual meeting, on the first Wednesday in February.

The principal officers of the Association are, Hon. Richard Fletcher, President; Bradford Sumner and Geo. C. Shattuck, Vice Presidents; J. B. Felt, L. Shattuck, and J. E. Worcester Secretaries: Rev. Dr. Cogswell, O. W. B. Peabody, J. P. Brigham, H. Mann, J. D. Fisher, B. B. Edwards, J. Chickering, S. Dorr and D. Treadwell, Counsellors. Dr. Cogswell is Chairman also of the Publishing Committee.

# LOWELL SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

From the fourth annual Report of this Union, it appears that connected with it, are 5,505 scholars, 464 teachers, being an increase of 600 scholars and 31 teachers over the last year. 907 hopeful converher mortal name. We are glad to meet it, as here a Superintendant, and a sufficient number of touchers, sions are reported. There are ten schools, each having all of whom constitute the " Union." " All that has been said in favor of Sabbath schools has been abundantly verified in this city during the past year."

INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION.—By an Advertisement in another column it will be seen that the forty-two chapters, and forms such an exposition Institute hold their annual session at Providence, commencing on the 18th inst. It will be perceived

The Commencement at Williams College takes place on Wednesday the 19th inst. On Tuesday evening an address will be delivered before the Adelphic Union Society, by the Hon. Alexander H. Everett. y when such a volume was more needed, to meet | The orator of the Alumni, is Erastus C. Benedict,

Mr. SMITH, the Universalist preacher who re-counced Universalism, has receded, and is what he fasten it on Christ-and to bind together all true was. His renunciation was probably caused by his was. His renunciation was probably caused by his uncasiness and dissatisfaction with his sentiments; buthe has stifled his feelings. We understand he is a son of the celebrated Elias Smith, who boasted that he had "boxed the Theological compass;" or gone entirely round in his changes. Perhaps this is a son "in his own likeness." Renunciation or recantation, neither prayes nor disproves any thing. Truth is truth, let who will affirm or deny it.—Panoply.

Mr. Smith's licensure, though granted, had not yet taken effect, as it was not to be even to him until be.

taken effect, as it was not to be given to him until he

Two of the Presidents of the United States have Two of the Presidents of the United States have been members of the Episcopal church; Washington and Munroe. Harrison is also a worthy member of the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting publisher; and it is issued semi monthly, in No's to 48 pages each, at the rate of \$2.50 for \$64. Three Nos have come to hand, is, in advance. Three Nos have come to hand, taking or Essays on the Advent and Kingdom of the Presidents of the United States have been members of the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting the Presidents of the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting the Presidents of the United States have been members of the Episcopal church; We and Munroe. Harrison is also a worthy member of the Episcopal church; when the presidents of the United States have been members of the United States have been members of the Episcopal church; We also and Munroe. Harrison is also a worthy member of the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting the Presidents of the United States have been members of the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting the Presidents of the United States have been members of the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting the Presidents of the United States have been members of the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting the Presidents of the United States have been members of the Episcopal church; though he aids in supporting the Presidents of the United States have been members of the United States have been professors. no proof that the morals of Van Buren or Harrison, are not fair and irreproachable. Electioneering arti-cles are never to be relied on as proving anything. ib.

Father Matthew, the great Temperance Reformer, is gaining thousands of new converts every day. The fees paid by those who subscribe to the pledge, are, one shilling sterling for a medal, sixpence to a clerk, sixpence for a flag, and one penny per week to a par-ish priest for the masses that are said over.

JEWS IN AFRICA .- While the attention of Christians is turning with peculiar interest towards those, who for so many centuries have rejected the Messiah, every additional fact respecting them will be highly prized. It is stated by the Rev. Mr. Ewald, a German missionary, that there are great numbers of Jews on the northern coast of Africa; in Morocco of Jews on the northern coast of Africa; in Morocco 300,000; in Tunis nearly 200,000, and many in Algiers. Their fathers, when expelled from Spain, settled here. They are generally poor, and industrious, gaining just enough from their trades to live upon. They speak the Hebrew language, converse freely on the subject of religion, and are anxious to have the Bible in their possession. Mr. Ewald has sold and circulated 15,000 copies of the Scriptures among them, and asks for other laborers to occupy with him that opening field.

kept awake. The Bible must be more studied of Cincinnati College.

ressed state of the market for manufactured goods.
The Canada government bill had passed both louses of Parliament, and received the royal assent n the 23d.

The United States Ship St. Louis touched at Manufacture of the Covernor of the Covernor of the Covernor of the United States Ship St. Louis touched at Manufacture of the Covernor of the United States Ship St. Louis touched at Manufacture of the Covernor of the United States Ship St. Louis touched at Manufacture of the Covernor of the

Houses of I on the 23d. On the 13th, Lord Melbourne announced a mes

On the 13th, Lord stemourne announced a mes-sage from the Queen, proposing a provision for the exercise of the royal authority in a certain contingen-cy. This contingency is that of the death of the Queen, leaving a child in its minority. The message was introduced and read by the Lord Chancellor, as follows:
"Victoria R—The uncertainty of human life, and

bent on me to recommend to your consument to your consument of the management of the place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain, unimpaired, the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby to strengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of the securities that protect the rights and liberties of the Morning Post, however, such correspondent of the Morning Post, however, such continuous

contingency.

ast contingency.

The French Chambers were prorogued on the 15th.

Accounts from the East represent that a serious insurrection against Mehemet Ali had broken out in Syria, and that the insurgents, to the number of 6000, had approached Sidon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—The Porte has de-CONSTANTINGLE, July 1.—The Porte has declored that it will not take any part in the measures of coercion to be employed by the English against Mehemet Ali.

The reports respecting Beyrout are very contraliant to the measure of the coefficients on the Norwich and Worcester railroad is the month of July were \$11,741,42.

Mehemet Ali.

The reports respecting Beyrout are very contradictory. Some affirm that it is in the bands of the insurgents, while others say that they had penetrated into the city and been joined by many of the inhabinary conflict. At all events, the state of Svria seen

at this moment. Courvoisier, the murderer of Lord William Rus-

who lived habitually on heaven's verge, and is that a rich intellectual feast is prepared for those who lethe study of God's word his whole business by attend.

Commencement at Williams College.—

The Prince de Jouvine sanco from Angoleon expedition, on the 7th. It seems to be settled that Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburgh was to marry the The Prince de Joinville sailed from Toulon for St.

help Ibrahim. It seems this latter had not only attempted to extort heavy taxes from these brave tribes (remnant of the Christians) but also to deprive them of their arms. Some more of the unfortunate Jews had also been massacred by them.

The commotion in Syria had greatly emboldened the young Sultan, who now, instead of wooing his obstinate Ezyptian viceroy for peace, begins to think of dictating terms, taking advantage of Mehemet's misfortunes. He was in truth on the point of acceding, till the insurrection broke out, because, previous to that, the rich and influential old Vizier, Koshrew Pasha, who had been the principal obstacle to a pacification, had been dismissed through French influence.

Koshrew's dismission, it is said, was for peculation,

oners with humanity. This conference had for a brief time a good result, but no sooner had these hution, about fourteen miles off, wanne gentlemen left the place than the same rigorous treatment was recommenced."

American Iron.—The No.

soup, out the trades of the spelled from Spain, settled here. They are generally poor, and industrious, gaining just enough from their trades to live upon the subject of religion, and are anxious to have the Bible in their possession. Mr. Ewald has sold and circulated 15,000 copies of the Scriptures among them, and asks for other laborers to occupy with him that opening field.

We see it stated that the Diet of Hungary has voted the total emancipation of the Jews of that comitty, and of Croatia, Sclavonia, and Dalmatia, which are its dependencies. The Jewish religion is to be legally protected, and the Jews eligible to all employment, and to be ennobled at the pleasure of Crown.

Departure of Missionaries.—The Rev. Messrs.

Departure of Missionaries.—The Rev. Messrs. Monday last, for Africa. They are under the patronage of the Baptist Missionary Society.

Professor Briggs, late of Lane Theological Seminary, Ohio, has been unanimously elected President of Cincinnati College.

Twenty days later news from London.—The steam ship Great Western, which left Bristol July 25, arrived at New York on Sanday morning, at ten o'clock, having made the passage in fourteen days and twenty hours.

The state of trade was depressed, but there was an abundance of money, and interest was low.

The cotton market at Liverpool was dull, and there was in some cases a fall of 1-8d, in consequence of the immense quantities received, and also the depressed state of the market for manufactured goods.

The Canada government bill had passed both Houses of Parliament and

zatlin soon after the arrival of the prisoners, and sailed immediately for California to look after the intered immediately for California to look after the inter-ests of the Americans remaining there. The motive of the Governor in pursuing such hasty and harsh measures is attributed to have originated in a purpose to prevent any effort from being made to supercede him. His previous conduct is also said to have been

oppressive and revolting.

Official accounts of the transaction had been for

On the 16th ult. the Lord Chancellor introduced the Regency Bill into the House of Lords and explained the object of it. It is proposed that in the contingency of the crown devolving upon a minor, his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal percogatives. These are, that the royal assent shall not be given to any Act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing cession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the Established Church; or for diminishing the through the Southern tier of counties in Michigan, is also in progress, and sixty-five miles will be completed next season.—The State of Illinois is carriving forward her section of the work from Alton to the line of the State of Indiana. The whole distance from St. Louis to Boston is about 1275 miles; of this will be completed next year, from Boston to included in the regency, jointly with Prince Albert, or at least to be included, as regent by survivorship, in case of the death of Prince Albert. But the ministry did not deem it necessary to provide for this last contingency. pense.

France is well satisfied, and she looked upon the ready acceptance of her mediation by Great Britain as a homage to French good faith and justice. It is stated that the indemnity to be paid by Naples to England is fixed at 800,000 ducats, or about £136,-and and damages, depot stations and buildings, and an ample materiel, it will swell the estimate of and and an ample materiel, it will swell the estimate of and an ample materiel, it will swell the estimate of cost to about \$4,000,000, which would not seem an extravagant estimate for a railroad of that extent. The railroads leading from Boston to Albany, with their buildings and engines, will cost not far from \$7,000,000.

Important Decision .- The New York Plane into the city and been joined by many of the inhabi-tants, but had been driven out, after a most sangui-the United States Naval service, by the Court of y conflict. At all events, the state of Syria seems er to have been so unfavorable for Mehemet Ali at this moment.

Common Pleas, it having been proved that he was intoxicated when enlisted. This is a third or fourth decision of a similar kind in like cases.

the 6th.

The trial of Edward Oxford for High Treason for his assault on the Queen, took place before the Central Criminal Court on the 9th and 10th. After a patient trial, the jury gave a verdict of "Guitty, he being at the time insane." The verdict was recorded, "Not guilty, on the ground of insanty." The Court said the prisoner would be ordered to be ceased, and while the other the rain had confined in the court of patient trial, the jury gave a verdict of "Guilty, he being at the time insane." The verdict was recorded, "Not guilty, on the ground of insanty." The Court said the prisoner would be ordered to be confined in strict custody, during her Majesty's leaver. The prisoner evinced little concern during the trial.

The prisoner evinced little concern during the trial.

The Prince de Joinville sailed from Toulon for St. Helena, in the frigate Belle Poule, on the Napoleon expedition, on the 7th. It seems to be settled that Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburgh was to marry the third daughter of Louis Phillippe.

The French troops in Africa had made various movements, meeting with little opposition. Abdel-Kader appears to remain inactive. It was reported by deserters that the tribes refused to march with him. We do not find any news from China. The second division of the English squadron were to sail from the Cape of Good Hope on the 13th of May.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, a younger brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbe near Rome on the 27th June. He died of the same disease which carried off Napoleon.

It appears that the insurrection of the rebellious Drases in Syria, proves to be a most disastrous matter for Ibrahim Pasha, and that the country from Damascus to Beyroot and onward, is completely subjugated to their power. In consequence of which, the utmost degree of consternation pervaded Egypt; and Mehemet Ali, alarmed, had sent Abbas Pasha, his grandson, with 12,000 troops, in 18 Turkish frigates, to help Ibrahim. It seems this latter had not only attempted to extert heavy taxes from these brave tribes formation of the colly and the child lost its life with the colly of the country. The horrors of this calamity were infinitely increased, when circumstances of the Circia was a tributed to the suspicion that the child lost its life with the college of the company of the country. The horrors of this calamity were infinitely increased, when circumstances of the Circia was a large of the country. The college of the country from the city, and rendered every assistance in their power. The last Warrenton (Vt.) Times states that the only son of Joseph C. Wilson, of Baltimore, formerly of that county. The horrors of this calamity were infinitely increased, when circumstances of the Circia was a large of the country from the city and the development of the country from the city and Melancholy Occurrence, at the Works of the

fication, had been dismissed through French influence. Koshrew's dismission, it is said, was for peculation, old age, &c. It is also asserted that he had to disgorge eleven millions of piastres, and would, after that, be exiled to Moca.

The Jews of Damascus were still the victims of oppression. A letter from Byruth, in Syria, states that "Although the tortures of the persecuted Jews in Damascus have ceased, the poor prisoners were still separately confined in dark holes, and no one was allowed to approach them. Mr. S. Briggs, of Alexandria, with the Prussian and American consuls, had repaired to Damascus, and had a long conference with Sherif Pacha, in order to induce him to treat his prisoners with humanity. This conference had for a consumed. It was the light from this conflagrathe evening, a barn belonging to Mr. Reed, of Bed-ford, near this city, was struck by lightning and consumed. It was the light from this configra-tion, about fourteen miles off, which caused the alarm

American Iron.—The N. Orleans Bulletin says ten millions of dollars are paid by the people of the United States to Great Britain for iron—a metal which exists here in its crude state to an extent al-most unlimited. The introduction of the new mode of making it, will soon furnish the demand at home

Samuel Whitmarsh, of Northampton, Mass., gives notice in the Gazette, that he is authorized by the government of Jamaica, to offer a free passage to all approved white or colored emigrants to that beautiful island, with subsistence till employed, and other advantages, the particulars of which will be cheerfully given, on application to him previous to the 1st of September next. September next.

"The Burnt District" of Philadelphia is now en-tirely disencumbered with its rains, and in their place may be found a collection of elegant and well-built brick stores, most of them fire proof.

Shameful Outrage. - Three Mormons were resourians, and severely whipped, on a charge of

Washington College, Hartford.—The com-mencement exercises of this flourishing institution took place on the 6th inst. The number of gradu-ates was fourteen. The Alumni on the afternoon previous, listened to an excellent oration by Dr. Thompson of New Jersey, and to a poem, by Mr. Cox, of New York.

NOTICES.

\*\*Middless \*\*Union Association\*\*, will meet at the house of Rev. E. P. Dyer, in Stow, on Tuesday the 25th inst. rley, Aug. 5, 1840.

\*\*H. Brown, Scribe.\*\*

Norfolk County Foreign Missionary Society.—The annual necting of this Society will be held on Thursday, the 27th but, (the last Thursday in Aug.) at half past one P. M. at he Meeting-house of Rev. Mr. Harding in Medway. Rev. Hr. Homes, Missionary, recently from Constantinople, is expected to address the meeting. Calvin Durfer, Secry. South Dudam, Aug. 10, 1840.

We are requested to state that the Monthly Concert of trayer for Scamen will be held in the Mariner's Church furchase Street, on Sabbath evening next, at half pust 7 of

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. Charles J. Fox, to Miss Catharine C. Borans—Mr. Frederick H. Dorr, to Miss Mary Ann C. daught of the late Mr. Jonathan Trott—Mr. Johns Stackpole, Dorcas J. Key—Mr. James Moore, to Elizabeth Downes, to Buston.

## DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Sunday morning last, after a short illness, Mr. Geo. T. Kinney, aged 33, formerly of Plainfield, Vt.—John Lee, Eag. 82, formerly of Birmingham, Eng.—Calch Stimson, Eaq. 70—Mrs. Rebecen, wite of Mr. Peter Harwood, 36.

In Charlestown, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowen, daughter of the late Thomas Knox, of Boston, 66.

In Rutland, Ms. 9th inst. Mrs. Grace Tidd, consort of the late Joseph Tidd, of New Braintree, 93.

In Peopleton, Mrs. 28, Widow Hannes, aged 96.

In Peopleton, Mrs. 28, Widow Hannes, aged 96.

In the special consorting the special control of the late of late of the late of the late of late of late of late of the late of late

sistent professor.—Comm.
In Plainfield, N. H. April 27th, Julia Hortense, young child of Luther Parker, aged 9 months.—Also, 3d mst. 8 Luther Parker, Eaq. of a disease upon the brain, protract and distressing, aged 45. In this providence, mysterious a afflictive to community, a widow, four children, aged paren numerous relatives, are called to mourn the death of a ki affectionate housband, father, son, brother and friend.

Died in Medway, Mr. COMFORT WALKER, aged 75. Few

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, Aug. 10, 1840.

At market, 410 Beer Cattle, 18 Coss and Record and Reco Old Hogs at 4 for Sows and 4 1-2 a 5 for Barrows

# Charlestown Female Seminary.

The Next Term of this Institution will commence of Toesday, the first day of September next, and, continue twelve weeks. Tuition as usud. The Lectures on Ansi oney, Physiology and the means of preserving health will be continued, without additional charge to the Pupils.

Board in the Seminary Boarding House at cost—(from \$1.50 to \$1.75, including washing) can be had; but application

ary, being but about one mile from Boston Mar 

# Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American

Institute of Instruction.

18 Institute will hold its Annual Session for the present year, in Franklin Hall, at Providence, R. I. on lay, Aug. 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M. to continue four suc-

Tuesday, Aug. 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M. to commute now see-cessive days.

The exercises will consist of a course of lectures from the Hon. J. G. Carter, [Introductory] Hon. Horace Mann, Rev. Dr. Bates, Rev. Jacob Abbott, Rev. A. B. Muzzy, Dr. Ushender, Parsons, Messar J. N. Bellows, Theodore Dwight, Jr. Wm Russell, G. F. Thayer, and Thomas Cushing, Jr., and, per ns, &c. on subjects connected with education

rill be held duly, day and evening.

Teachers of both sexes and the public generally, are resectfully invited to attend the meetings, and take part in te debates.

T. CLSHING, Jr., July 31.

Rec. Sec., Am. Inst. Instr.

Discussion.

All the held duty.

Teachers of both sexts.

Teachers of both sexts.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

The regnd, and continue twenty-five weeks; including a death of the rem.

Teaming the his feel of the rem.

Teaming the his feel of the rem.

Teaming the rem of the seminary, are requested to be present at the commencement of the term.

Territors 50 cents per week, including Vocal Music, or \$12 for the term of the term.

Territors 50 cents per week, including Vocal Music, or \$12 for the term of the term.

GEORGE COGSWELL,

In behalf of the Trustees of Bradford Academy,

Bradford, Mass. Aug. 14, 1840.

The Std day of Septensher, under the care of Mr. Hissard and the rough system of discipline and steam of the std day of Septensher, under the care of Mr. Hissard and the rough system of discipline and steam pursued by Mr. Morse, has rendered the school and to all which have enjoyed its advantages, and the standard of the std day of Septensher, under the care of Mr. Hissard and the rough system of discipline and steam pursued by Mr. Morse, has rendered the school and the pursued by Mr. Morse, has rendered the school and the pursued by Mr. Morse, has rendered the school and the pursued by Mr. Morse, has rendered the school and to all which have enjoyed its advantages, and the school and the pursued by the school and the pursued by the public, confidently believing realized.

TER FOLLETT.

TER FOLLETT.

The receives to feel the school and the pursued by the school pursued by the scho

THE Fall Term of flitteen weeks will commence on Wednesday the 8th day of Sept. text. The design of this Institution is to prepare Females for Teaching.

Applicants can be admitted at any part of the Term, provided they can join a class. The conditions of entrance are, 1. Certificate of good moral and interfectual character. 2. Age at least 16 years. 2 required to the common of the common of

Tuition gratis. Board \$2 per week. C. 1 EIRCE.
Lexington, Aug. 14, 1840. 12w. Principal. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Boston, Avg. 14, 1840. CHARLES E. ABBOTT.

# WESTMINSTER ACADEMY.

WESTMINSTER ACADE MAY.

Mile Fall Term in this Institution will commence on Monday, 31st of August, under the care of A. H. Mss. and aiso one in drawing and pointing. The Apparatus is on-dergoing a thorough repair, and some new articles will be midded. Lectures will be given weekly in Philosophy and Chemistry, and particular attention will be paid to those who wish to engage in teaching. Tuttion \$3,00. English branches, Languages, \$1,00. Board may be had in good families, from \$1,25 to \$1,75. EDWARD KENDALL, Jis. Aug. 14. 3w. Per order of Trustees.

Pew in Bowdoin St. Church
To be Let, well situated, in the middle uisle, and fornished. Apply at No. 17 Central Street.

Aug. 14.

ATKINSON ACADEMY. Fall Term of this long established dissitution, will commence on Thursder next, and continue twelve were need of Mr. James A. TAYLOR, its condence of Mr. James A. TAYLOR, its constant, and successful.

ing, frequently given.

Expenses—Tutton \$4,00 per quarter is AVANCE. Penmanship an extra clarge. No scholar admitted for less than half a term, and no deduction made for absence, except in case of sickness.

use of sickness.

Board, including lights and washing, from \$1,25 to \$1,50.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

15 AAC B. HOVEY, Sec'ry.

Atkinson, N. H. Aug. 14, 1840. 3w.

UXBRIDGE FEMALE SEMINARY. Tailis Institution will commence under the charge of the Principal, Muss Emma M. Convense; and the next term will commence on the first Wednesday in September.

term will commence on the pro-nad continue 14 weeks. and continue 14 weeks. TUTIOS in English branches, 2.00 additional. 3.00 " 10.00 " to be paid in " French, 5,00 " to be paid it advance. Board \$1,75 per week, For the Trustees, WILLIAM C. CAPRON, Sectry, Sw. Aug. 14.

Robinson's Greek and English Lexicon. HOBINSON'S Greek and English Lexicon.

DUBLISHED by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Weshington street. A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament, by Edward Robinson, D. D. From the known qualifications of the other, shd from the fact that it is prepared express on the other, shd from the fact that it is prepared express who has had much experience in view of their wants public will inder at once, and safely, that it should have the preference over all others, among our Biblical students. Such articles as we have had time to examine, seem to unlie the qualities of clearness, fulness and brevity, in a degree not often found in any Lexicon of any language.—Boston Recorder.

Punchard on Congregationalism.

A VIEW of Congregationalism, by George Punchard, Paster of the Congregational Clurch, Plymouth, N. H., with an introductory Notes, by R. S. Storrs, D. D. Just published; for sade at CROCKER & BREWSTERS, 47

Washington, street, 4.

The Belle of Zion.

BY the Author of The Puritan, or Lay Essayist, Light, Love, Liberty. 18mo. 212 pages. Price 50 cents. Just published by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill.

THE Testimony of Scripture to the Obligations and Effects of Prayer; more especially of prayer for the got of the Holy Spirit; in three discourses. By Gilbert War law, A. M., Minister of the Gospel, Edinburgh. 1925—9. For sale by IVES & DENNET. Aug. 14.

The Young Man's Guide, 14th Edition. ON Mind, Manners, Morals, Business, Amusements, Hab-its, Marriage, &c. By William A. Alcott. The Young Lady's Guide, by Havey Newcomb. For sale by IVES & DENNET, 114 Washington st. a14.

Punchard on Congregationalism. A VIEW of Congregationalism, by George Punchard, Pastor of the Cong. Church, Plymouth, N. H. With an Introductory Notice, by R. s. Storrs, D. D. Just received and for safe by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill.14

# PUBLICATIONS

PUBLICATIONS
Of the American Sunday School Union.
DURING the last year of the Society's operations, a few new publications have been added to their Catalogue. These, with the books previously published by them constitute a library of Sanaarn School Booss, which, in their appropriateness to the main object, and daptation to family and individual wants may be considered as unsurpossed. The orders for these publications from all parts of the United States, and the British Provinces; England, France, &c., and the different missionary stations throughout the world, to

ude.

A large proportion of the original publications of the Amer
an S. S. Union are from the pens of New England writers BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Aug. 10, 1840.

From the Daily Adertiser and Patriot.

At market, 410 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 2950

Sheep, and 175 Swine.

Mag. 14.

Stablath School books) with neatness; and are uniformly sold at low prices.

Orders from any part of the United States received, and immediately awavered.

Depositrony, No. 5 Cornhill, Boston, Aug. 14.

WM. B. TAPPAN, Agent.

American Doctrinal Tract Society's Tub-lications.

DEPOSITORY, No. 114, Washington street, Boston, at IVES & DENNET'S Bookstore.
45 Tracts have been published on the most prominent doc-trines of the Bible, written by the most distinguished divines.
Recently published,
No. 39. On the Duty of Young Children. By Rev. Dr.

ring. No. 40. Rotation in the Pastoral Relation. By Rev. Dr. No. 40. Rotation in the Pastoral Relation. By Rev. Dr. Humphrey.
No. 41. The Divine Law. By Rev. Joseph Bellamy, Dr. No. 42. A Future Judgment Proved, in opposition to the opinions of Universalists. By Rev. Parsons Cooke, of Lynn. No. 43. The Justice of God Displayed in the Endiese Punion, No. 44. The District of God Displayed in the Endiese Punion, 44. The District of Payone Providence. By Rev. John Dick, D. D., shridged by Rev. Parsons Cooke.
No. 45. The Full Assurance of Hope. By Rev. Calvin Durfee.

No. 45. The Full Assurance of hope of Durfee.

The Gospel Worthy of all Acceptation; or, the Duty of Sinners to believe in Jesus Christ. By Rev. Andrew Fuller.
20 cents each.
Discourses on the Scripture Doctrine of Regeneration. By Rev. Charles Backus, D. D., of Somers, Ct. 20 cents each.

The Tracts can be had in bound volumes, at 50 cents, or in numbers for distribution. 15 pages for one cent, including the cover.

Guizot's Essay on Washington.

ASSAY on the Character and Influence of Washington in A the Revolution of the United States of America; by M. Guzzo, translated from the French. Also, Guzzof S His-tors of Civilization. For sale at CROCKER & HER-STER'S, 47 Washington street. BOOKS for SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES.

OKS for SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES.

UBLISHED by JENKS & PALMER, Bostor School Book Depository, 131 Washington street, (up stairs,) erson's National Spelling Book.

Introduction to do. do. or ersecter's First Book, or Primer.

Second do. for Res hing and Spelling.

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For those of the United States, 4th edition.

Second do. do. do. do. do. co.

Second do. do. do. do. do.

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Part II. Easy Lessons for Beginners.

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dorich's History of the U. States, revised edition.

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do. Lectures to Female Teachers.
Hildreth's View of the United States.
Hildreth's View of the United States.
Hildreth's View of the United States.
Hall's Outlines of Chronology.
The attention of Teachers and others is invited to the above list of School Books, as they will be found worthy of the high reputation and extensive circulation they already enjoy.
The In addition to the above list, J. & P. have constantly on hand a full supply of the different school books published in the United States; together with an assortment of Music and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery.
Bookselfeneous Books and Stationery.
Bookselfene, Traders, School Committees, Teachers, &c. supplied on favorable terms.

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of

From the DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of the Mass. S. S. Society, 13 Cornhill.

THE MOUNTAIN RAMBLE, Together with a Story of a Little Boy of Four. Stitched, 3-bound. Frice 8 cts.

The motto on the title-page of this little book, showed it is designed to teach the young.—the children to ride with it is designed to teach the young.—the children to ride with we are in death of the work of the control of the wear in death of the works of nature on the way. One of the company, a little girl, soldenly became pale, and appeared likely to die; but was afterwards restored to health. This accident gave rise to serious and important reflections. The "Little Boy of Four" diel early, though sort quite so suddenly as the former. This book has two engravings.—pp. 23.

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## Poetry.

For the Boston Recorder.

## WHAT IS BEAUTY?

Seek ye the form where beauty reigns, And holds her magic sway, Ask ye this boon to gaze upon A face "more fair than day;" Go to the crowded gay saloon, And view the young and fair; Ves, seek for beauty's proudest race. But ye may not find it there. Ave-look not on the fair outside-The sweetly beaming eye,
The pencilled brow, the roseate lip—
The check's hues varying dye, The melting loos, the So soft, so eloquent; some compose not beauty's queen, The melting look, the silvery tone, These charms compose not Although divinely blent.

No—let these fragile graces go— Seek for a nobler shrine On which to lay the tribute of A never-dying mind; Seek for a heart whose every thought Is innocent and fair,
Whose soul is pure, too pure for earth,
And by thine offering there. This is the beauty of the mind.

But ope in endless day; There they can never, never die-But with new beauties shine

equally well, as I understand, to three associates, the Acadia, the Caledonia and the Col-

d the duties of his sacred office, and particu- | pumps day and night. He expected a swarm larly by his powers as a pulpit orator. To enumerate the services which he rendered to his fellow citizens, particularly the humbler classes of them, is a task agreeable in itself, but one which would require more time and space than we can afford to bestow. Let it be sufand-twenty years in continual exertions to mit-igate the sufferings of the poor in his neighbor-hood, and to raise them. ficient to say, that he has spent the last fiveed, and to raise them from a state of moral been reduced. Never, during that time, was an attempt to effect any of the great ends of an attempt to effect any of the great ends of charity, to instruct the ignorant, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, that did not either originate with him, or at least receive his most ardent support. He never stopped to inquire whether such an attempt originals with whether such an attempt originated with a Protestant or Catholic; he required but to be told that its object was to confer a benefit on his fellow-man.

told that its object was to confer a benefit on his fellow-man.

By such a course of life, Mr. Matthew gained, in a short time, an unbounded influence over the minds of the surrounding poor. About two years ago, it was suggested to him, by a few benevolent individuals, who attempted to establish total abstinence in Cork, that he could not better employ his talents and influence than in reclaiming the humbler classes of his felloweitizens from the vice of drunkenness, which prevailed at the time to a frightful extent remongst them. prevailed at the time to a frightful extent emongst them. He embraced the proposal without hesitation. About the commencement of the year 1838, he formed the first total ab-

hood, and to raise them from a state of moral and physical degradation to which they had been reduced. Never, during that time, was heartfelt regret, on account of the forcible and

# THE WHOLE CREW CONVERTED.

The following fact, says the Sailor's Magazine for August, was communicated by a respected brother who has been laboring among seamen in the

The work of the sease.

There is no accordance of the proposed in the provided late himse to a frightful extension accordance of the provided late himse to a frightful extension accordance of the provided late himse to a frightful extension accordance of the provided late himse to a frightful extension accordance of the provided late himself and the sease of the seas

Department is also Capt. Richard Roberts of the Royal Navy, who commanded the Steamer Sirius, the first of the great Steam Packets, which reached New York from England. The fact of his having been selected to conduct the first steamer to our shores is sufficient proof of the high estimation he enjoyed at home, and his intercourse with our citizens, while here, served but to confirm the favorable reputation which had preceded him.

Thus have I attempted to give a few details in regard to one of the line of Steam Packets between this and Liverpool. So far as the image in which man was first created—and in regard to one of the line of Steam Packets between this and Liverpool. So far as the toward the kind Author of our own happy lot, for the many privileges and multiplied sources of happiness which are open to us, and more especially well, as I understand, to three associates, the Acadia, the Caledonia and the Colombia.

PROPAGATION OF POPERY.

Late the missionaries have labored among them with very little success.

As they will not live in fixed residences, the missionary cannot depend on the saidences, the missionary cannot depend on the sidences, the missionary cannot depend on the sidences. The missionary cannot depend on the saidences, the missionary cannot depend on the sidences. The missionary cannot depend on the sidences, the missionary cannot depend on the saidences, the missionary cannot depend on the sidences. The missionary cannot depend on the saidences, the missionary cannot depend on the saidences, the missionary cannot depend on the saidences, the declarations, and feels for themselves; it is often growed the one of the faults of the strictly observant of his own details on the fault of the faults of these obsequences of their obsidiacy, it trembles at the one declaration

Secretary was to send on the partnesses appeared was to send on the partnesses appeared was to send to the partnesses appeared by the content of the partnesses appeared by the proper was the manufacture of the standard of the partnesses appeared by the partnesses

melody; and he clearly saw, that there a purer beauty rested upon every field, and a more heartfelt joy spread itself among all the families; and he could discern there a peace, and a piety, and a benevolence, which put a moral gladness into every bosom, and united the whole society in one rejoicing sympathy with each other, and with the beneficent Father of them all. Could he further see that pain and mortality were there unknown; and above all, that signals of welcome were hung out, and an avenue of communication was made for him; perceive you not, sation between Satan and Gehazi. Today, It cannot be that the French government will sanction such proceedings; or that Great ish protection.

On receiving this intelligence the Wesleyan missionaries in New South Wales adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while this meeting would carefully avoid meddling with political matters, the brethren cannot find. come were hung out, and an avenue of com-munication was made for him; perceive you not, that what was before the wilderness, would be-come the land of invitation; and that now the world would be the wilderness? What unpeopled space could not do, can be done by teeming with beatific scenes and beatific society.

And let the existing tendencies of the heart be what they may to the scene that is near and visibly around us, still if another stood revealed to the prospect of man, either through the channel of his senses—then, without violence done to the constitution of his moral nature, may be die unto the present world, and live to the lovelier The Subscriber gr world that stands in the distance away from it.

## HIDINGS OF GOD'S FACE

-Chalmers.

God hides himself even from the souls of his coulindes himself even from the souls of his people. You could not have anticipated this; for are not his chosen, the people of his love, said to dwell in the secret piace of the Most High? 'The secret of the Lord is with them that fear him.' Intimate is their communion with God, clearer than that of others their understanding of his will and purposes; dwelling in standing of his will and purposes; dwelling in the inner shrine of the temple, they have nearer the inner shrine of the temple, they have nearer visions, closer audience, more divine and dazzling revelations; and yet oftentimes, their sun goes down when it is yet day,— a sudden cloud covers them, a strangeness comes over them, and the singular spectacle is exhibited of children groping in darkness after a father who has withdrawn himself, and who is the same kind father still! To whom on earth would God reveal himself, if not to the members of Christ's mystical body? Where would light fall, if not on the Goshen of his chosen ones? And yet oft o'er that fair and blessed land came an alienation and a darkness when the cloud of the pilon oer that fair and blessed land came an alien-ation and a darkness when the cloud of the pil-lar, radiant with light and love, was eagerly ex-pected. Yes! sometimes when God's own saints have risen at break of day, and got up on their high places, and reared their votice alon their light places, and reared their votive altars, and placed them in the attitude of receiving the first beams of the Sun of Righteousness the morning hath not broken, the stars have disappeared, and the sun not risen, or risen begint with the clouds and haloes of wrath! To describe the fearful estrangement consequent on, the temporary withdrawal of God's countenance is what we may not attempt. Perhaps you yourselves have seen instances of such an alienation. You have seen a soul under its father's frown, losing all sense of peace, all hope of glory, all feeling of divine love, forgetting all its past sweet communings and aspirations after immortal life, esteeming its conversion a delusion, its by-gone deliverances a dream, remembering nought but its sense of sin and dread of sin.

You have heard the strong cry of such a soul's agony: you may have seen the bitter tears wherewith such a Goi-forsaken spirit has moistened its midnight pillow; you may have heard of a mighty poet, of whom the world was not worthy, and who had known God hefore as his true children only know him said. fore as his true children only know him, and who yet for long years awoke each morning to think of God as an enemy, and lay down each night to dream visious of eternal fire! And oh! when we think of such cases, -and they cur every day,—how foreibly are the words im-pressed upon us, "Verily, thou art a God that hidest thyself even from thine own people, though thou art their God and their Saxiour."—

# THE ESSENCE OF HEAVEN.

"Lord, it is good to be here." For where, indeed, is heaven? Is it beyond the stars? Is it where the scraph strikes his golden harp, or where the palm trees flourish in eternal youth? Brethren, I think it is where the beloved Son abides, where he reveals himself fully to the soul. So, then, our knowledge of him here, "in part," is indeed a part of heaven. What a lonebut as soon as the disciples saw his glory, when he was "transfigured before them," they might well say, "It is good for us to be here." There an abode heaven is. But what need is there of such inquiries, if we only can be present with the Lord? How much more needful, then, is it for us to inquire, whether he is ours and we are his! He is, verily, our real heaven, and his nearness to us is our highest bliss. How comfortable are the words, "It is good to be here." Whereas, under the old dispensation, it was said, "How dreadful is this place." Gen. XVIII. 17; and "We shall surely die, because we have seen God," Jud. Xiii. 22. "It is good to be here." Second Edition of Kita's Serm Paul's Day Proceedings of the Second Edition of Kita's Second Edition of Kita's Day Proceedings of the Second Edition of K seen God," Jud. xiii. 22. "It is good to be here!" said Peter: how seldom is this expression heard among thousands, who nevertheless, profess to belong to the New Testament Church! Alas! but few know the true element of peace and joy, and fewer still endeavor to breathe pernetually in it.

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REUMMACHER, (Elijah the Tishbite.)

Gon's Provision for Man's Boulty Wants. —Is not all the earth our orchard and our gra-nary, our vineyard and our garden of pleasure? and the face of the sea is our traffic, and the vels of the sea is our vivarium, a place for fish to feed us, and to serve some of from the character.

Contents, Chan 1—Study 2—Consequences and all the face of heaven is a repository for influences and breath, fruitful showers and fair refreshments. And when God made provisions for his other creatures, he gave it of one kind and with a side of the character.

Figure 1—Study 2—Consequences 2—Study 2—Consequences 3—Study 10 Study 1—Study it of one kind, and with variety no greater than the changes of day and night, one devouring the other, or sitting down with his draught of the other, or sitting down with his draught of blood, or walking on his portion of grass: but man bath all the food of beasts, and all the beasts themselves that are fit for food, and the food of angels, and 'the dew of heaven, and the fatness of the earth; and every part of his body bath a provision made for it; and the smoothness of the olive and the juice of the vine refresh the heart and make the face cheerful, and serve the ends of joy and the festivity of man; and are not only to cure hunger or to aliay thirst, but to appease a passion, and allay a sorrow. It is an infinite variety of meat, with which God furnishes out the table of mankind. And in the covering our skin, and elothing our

sation between Satan and Gehazi. Today, said Satan, they have a society's meeting in Lyme, for the purpose of settling a minister, and I must be there to prevent it. Does not

# CARDS.

fully acknowledges the contribution of from the members of the Rev. Mr Centre Parish) to constitute her n ke Am. Board Com. For. Missions by happy experience, that "there:

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WE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 2, and continue eleven weeks. Turrons.—In English Studies, From \$3,50 to \$4,00. In the Latin, Greek and French Languages, 4,00. Board, including lights and washing, may be obtained at \$1,25 per week. Lectures of Geology, and other departments of Physical Science, will be given during the Term. It is very desirable that tracey member of the School should be present at the commencement of the Term, as all the closes for the Term are then formed, and cannot afterwards be varied from their regular course of study. Applications may be made to D. W. Farran, E-q. or to the Principal.

Tray, N. H. Aug. 7, 1840.

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Church Lamp; and two handsome games and two handsome games and the Greek. The summer was a second to the summer with the summer was a second to the summer w

and I must be there to prevent it. Does not thy Majesty know, replied Gebazi, that thy servant Dorr is there? At true, rejoined Sa-ton, it is then unnecessary that I should go," Ever after this severe reproof, Mr. Dorr went by the name of servant Dorr.

[Congregationalist Observer.

M EMOIRS of the Rev. William Milt.
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Theat their liberal control of the printed by the their efforts a send abroad the "everlasting gospel" may inspire in the new regard for it, as the source of light and life, is the earnes prayer of their servant in Christ,

Theat. Sem'y, Andover, July 10, 1840.

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al Lessons in Surveying will be given in the field, to

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No. 34 ...

BOSTON

FRIDAY, J

RELIGION IN

Mr. Editor,-In

roductory to the n to write, I gave the deplorable sta the present com to take notice th has evidently thstanding all its w years. But I the present, with red here last n st. exerted a ge fish you, howe eas of a series of Boston. - The m Il or in Broadwa ne, as many mi , the prospect ev nsacted in a foren all the people w y different. The societies deman ar at least six o om the country, w in most of the las ge country, and se who live in th capital, is expen the departments i es; and therefore iversaries. Who angers on such occ of a house, re do it. But it is ti

on to the annivers

purpose of comp nches, to God, and good which has b

year past. The e which occurred

Society for the Prom -The first society eting was the Societ Christian Morals. Th nday afternoon, ted by such men as sel. Dake de Brazlie cauld, Lioncourt, et , Messrs. Guizot other distinguished d at some of its later distinguished hims iety are manifoldeliorations in th the manufacturing turned much of i I to the encourageme dd in which it labors ored in vain. It is other publications od, and it has unqu od. For instance, lot g houses have been pu ment is most active te these great evils fro in the French colonie acked, and must so end. Another and in iety will, in time, be ire change of the prise tempts are now ma erican system. Soc ohia or Auburn syste some extent, will egdom. It will requir is no easy thing to ov lish the prisons, wh ages to uphold them. At the meeting, this ye reports read on the tety's attention. T n that merits the atte ticularly. M. Villen sidents, presided. meeting, he read a lon

three excellent men, l Outrepont and Stapfer

mbers of this Society, noved from their ear ve is a Roman Catholi ons present were Ro did not hesitate, in spe r, which he did at g gunge such as no Pethout delight, the Bible

ociety, the Evangelical